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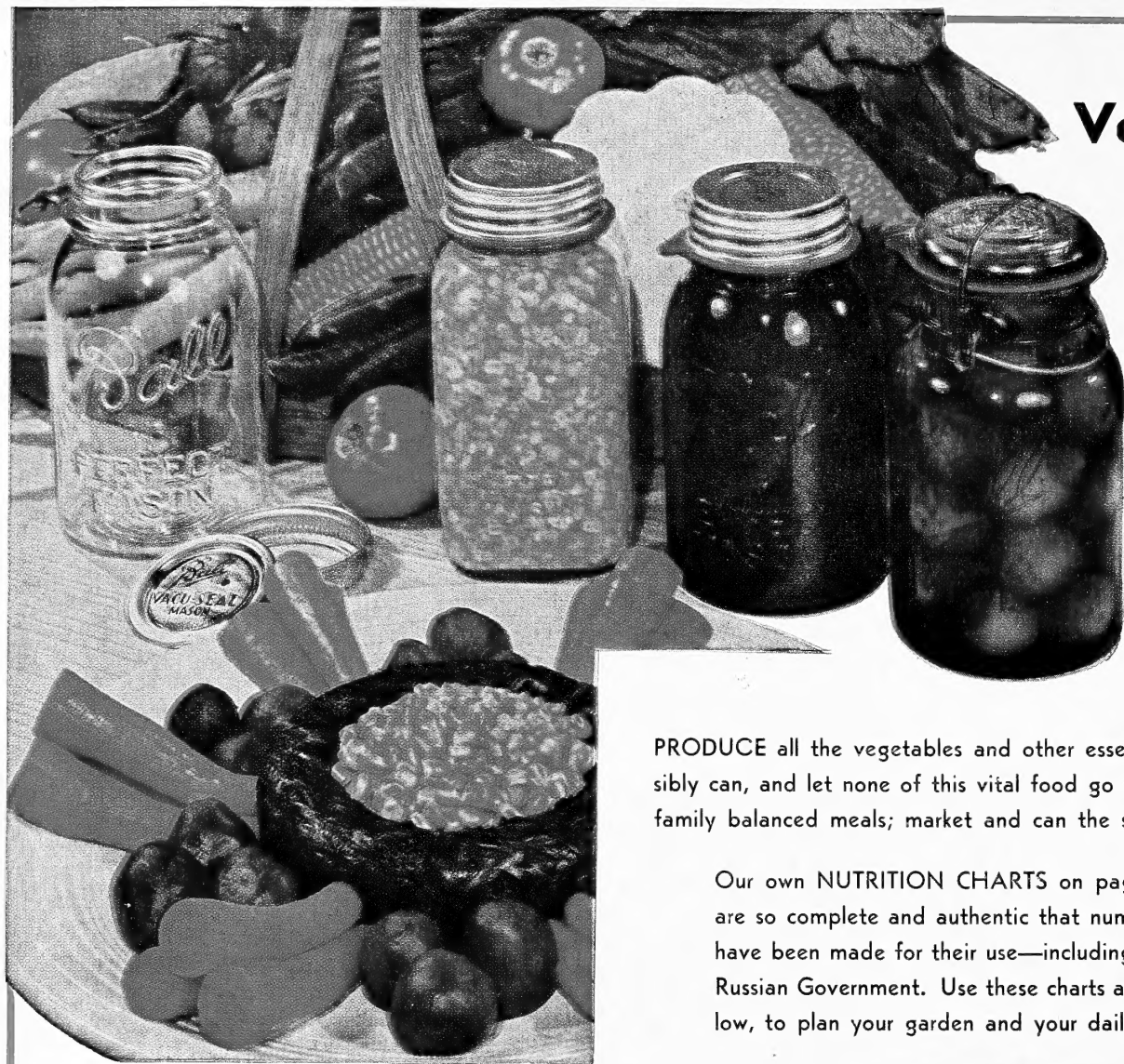


Magnolia Seed Co.

RETAIL STORE
Ervay and Pacific

DALLAS, TEXAS

Mailing Address
P. O. BOX 5296



Vegetables

Occupy
Group One
in the
U. S.
Government
**Chart of
BASIC
FOODS!**

PRODUCE all the vegetables and other essential foods you possibly can, and let none of this vital food go to waste. Serve your family balanced meals; market and can the surplus.

Our own NUTRITION CHARTS on pages 18 and 19 are so complete and authentic that numerous requests have been made for their use—including one from the Russian Government. Use these charts and the one below, to plan your garden and your daily menus.

We Must GROW FOOD!

*For our FAMILIES
For our FIGHTERS
For our NATION
For our ALLIES*

Farmers, gardeners and home owners met the challenge last year, to PRODUCE FOOD under difficulties. The need is even greater this year. Do YOUR part—

PLANT A GARDEN!

**Listen to Magnolia Seed
FARM NEWS** Tuesday 6:20 A. M. **K.R.L.D.** Thursday



Eat something from each Group every day!



MAGNOLIA SEEDS



VEGETABLES

BEANS

More Nutritious and Tasty Right Out of the Garden—Sow Several Varieties Every Few Weeks

3/4 CUP GREEN BEANS CONTAINS:	
43 Calories	100 Milligrams Vitamin B2
950 Units Vitamin A	8 Milligrams Vitamin C
60 Gammas Vitamin B1	



Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

Easy to Grow—and Fits into Many Delicious Menus

8 STALKS GREEN ASPARAGUS CONTAINS:

20 Calories	65 Milligrams Vitamin B2
1100 Units Vitamin A	20 Milligrams Vitamin C
360 Gammas Vitamin B1	

SEED CULTURE—Soak the seed at least 24 hours before planting. Sow in spring or fall in rows 3 feet apart. Cover seed about 1 inch. When plants are well established thin to about one inch apart. By the following spring, roots will be ready for setting in the permanent bed. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill, 1 pound will plant an acre. One ounce will produce 800 plants.

Washington Asparagus Seed — An improved strain of rust-resistant quality. Produces long, straight stalks of fine flavor and a rich green color running darker at tip. Very popular with commercial gardeners. — Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c — 1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

ROOT CULTURE—The soil for asparagus must be well drained, and should be worked to a depth of 16 or 18 inches. After first year, use a liberal dress of peat moss and Vigoro. Dig trenches about 6 inches deep and place roots about 18 inches apart. Rows should be at least 4 feet apart. Early in the spring spade a liberal dressing of manure between the rows and apply a little nitrate of soda or ammonia sulphate. It requires 65 roots to 100 ft. of row, 9,750 to acre.

Asparagus Roots—Large, healthy planting size. — Doz. 60c — 50 \$2.25 — 100 \$3.75—Postpaid.

INOCULATE ALL BEANS WITH NITRAGIN "D"
Before Planting—For Greater Yields



Giant Stringless

Green Pod Bush Beans

CULTURE—Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and should be planted when the ground has become dry and warm. Plant in drills two to three feet apart for best results.

Cover seed 1 inch deep and thin plants three to six inches apart in row. Up to time of blossoming, cultivate shallow. Any mutilation of roots by cultivation after plants have come into bloom will cause blossoms to blast, and reduce crop. One pound plants 100 feet, 30 to 50 pounds to an acre. For succession plant every two weeks until mid-summer. Frequent picking results in long bearing.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—56 days. 6-inches. Round, fairly straight pods, very crisp and meaty. Fine, stringless variety. Extensively used for canning. Recommended to Market Gardeners for quality, salability and ease of picking. Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Landreth (Improved Burpee) Stringless Green Pod—54 Days. 5-inches. Slightly curved pods, fleshy and rich in flavor. Very prolific. Fine for snap beans and canning. Good market variety.—Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Tennessee Green Pod — 52 days. 8-inch pods, flat and a beautiful dark green. Popular with market gardeners. May be planted earlier than other beans; withstands cold and inclement weather and yields heavily.—Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Tendergreen (New, Stringless, Green Pod) —56 days, 6 inches. A medium dark, slightly curved, stringless podded green, rather new and bred for canning purposes. Many growers are enthusiastic about this new bean. Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Bountiful — 51 days. 8-inch straight, broad, flat pods. Practically rust and mildew proof. Absolutely stringless. Splendid snap bean light green and very tender. Good market variety.—Pkt. 10c — 1/2 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Improved Stringless Red Valentine—54 days. 5-inch curved round pods, fine flavor, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Desirable for hardiness. Will stand more adverse weather conditions than most bush beans. — Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.



Tennessee Green Pod

See Special List For Quantity Prices



GREEN POLE OR SNAP BEANS

Plan



—IN MAKING A GARDEN

January Planting VEGETABLE

Asparagus,
Beans,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Cauliflower,
Collards,
Egg Plant,
Kale,
Kohi Rabi,
Lettuce,
Onions,
Peas,
Pepper,
Radish,
Rhubarb,
Tomato.

FIELD

Barley,
Grasses,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Wheat.

CULTURE—Pole beans are more sensitive to climatic conditions than the bush varieties, but are superior in quality and productiveness. When ground is warm, set poles 4 to 8 feet long slanting slightly to the north in rows 4 feet apart, extending north and south, the poles being 3 feet apart in the row. When poles are arranged this way vines can climb readily and pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant 5 to 8 beans, 1 inch deep. When well started, thin to 4 plants. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 poles; 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.



Kentucky Wonder—65 days. Most popular and widely planted of all pole beans, early and very productive. Vines are very vigorous, bearing $8\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods in large clusters. Pods green, curved, round, meaty, tender and stringless. Seed buff brown.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Ideal Market—60 days. Very fine flavored, black seeded bean. Extremely popular with market gardeners. Yields very well. Pods 5 inches, round, slightly curved, stringless, fleshy and tender. Plants hardy.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

White Creaseback—68 days. Very hardy and productive. Pods, 6 inches, slightly curved, round, slender, brittle and tender. Seed ivory white. A fine market crop. Especially suited to early fall planting. Stringless when young.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Striped Creaseback (Cornfield Beans)—70 days. Very hardy. Plant early enough to get one or two plowings before laying by your corn. Pods 9 inches, round, tender and creaseback. Seed plump, oval, tan with black stripes. Satisfactory for table use.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

BUSH LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

$\frac{1}{2}$ CUP GREEN LIMA BEANS CONTAINS:

116 Calories
900 Units Vitamin A
225 Gammas Vitamin B1

250 Milligrams Vitamin B2
42 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—Plant when ground is dry and weather warm in rows 2 feet apart, dropping beans 6 inches apart in row, covering with 1 inch of soil. May also be planted in hills, 3 feet apart one way, 2 feet apart the other way using 4 to 6 beans to the hill. One pound will plant 100 hills, or 100 feet of row; 30 to 50 pounds will plant an acre.

Henderson Bush Lima—65 days. Most popular bush lima, two weeks earlier than any of the climbing varieties. Plants are without runners and continue to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, curved, dark

green, 3 to 4 beans. Seed small, white and flat. Used extensively by canners as well as for home and market use.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Baby Potato Lima—Illustration shows three limas at maturity stage of the Henderson Bush, all planted the same date. Henderson Bush attained maturity first. Baby Potato produced a small plant, thick, compact. Pods are about two-thirds as large as Henderson and beans, at eating stage, smaller but of the thick potato type. Henderson Bush seems more satisfactory for this area.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Speckled Bush Lima (Jackson Wonder)—65 days. The most productive and one of the earliest bush limas. Bears in great profusion broad, flat curved pods, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 2 to 4 medium size beans which cook quickly. Beans cinnamon, splashed with deep violet. Good for summer use and as a winter shell bean.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

POLE LIMA BEANS

CULTURE—Same as other pole beans except seed planted two weeks later. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound will plant 100 hills; 15 to 20 pounds will plant an acre.

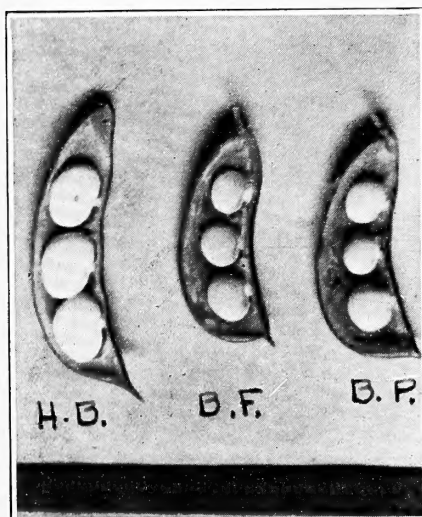
Carolina or Sieva (Small White Lima)—Very early small-seeded lima or butter-bean, especially adapted for South. Pods dark green, 3 inches, curved and flat, 2 to 4 beans. 75 days.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

WAX OR YELLOW POD BUSH SNAP BEANS

CULTURE—Same as Green Pod Bush Beans.

Top Notch Golden Wax—50 days. Most popular of wax varieties. Pods about 5 inches, flat, straight, and golden yellow. Compact, vigorous plants, exceptionally prolific. Desirable for home and market.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax—57 days. Splendid variety. Stringless, round, slightly curved, pod $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, black seed. Golden yellow and fleshy. Excellent quality.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.



Henderson Bush—Baby Fordhook and Baby Potato Lima Beans

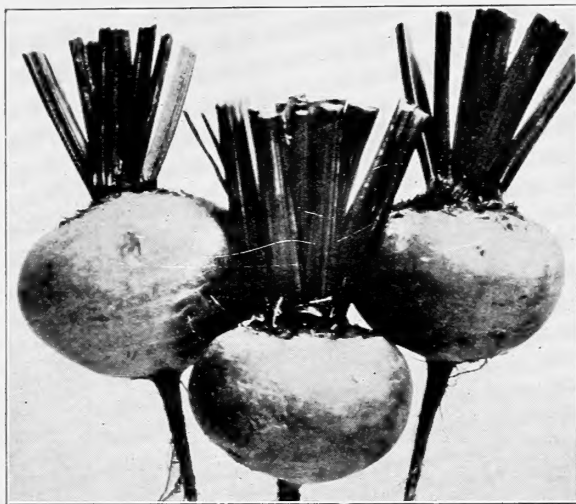


Pencil Pod Black Wax

Florida Speckled Butter Bean—Very early variety that blooms and bears profusely all season. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2 to 4 beans, speckled white and purplish-brown. 70 days.—Pkt. 10c— $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

See Special List For Quantity Prices





Detroit Dark Red

MAGNOLIA BEETS

1/2 CUP COOKED BEETS CONTAINS:

40 Calories
50 Units Vitamin A
41 Gammas Vitamin B1
37 Milligrams Vitamin B2
8 Milligrams Vitamin C

1/2 CUP BEET GREENS CONTAINS:

28 Calories
22,000 Units Vitamin A
100 Gammas Vitamin B1
500 Milligrams Vitamin B2
50 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich sandy loam. Sow as early as the ground can be prepared in drills 18 inches apart and thin out to 3 or 4 inches in rows. Planting in a succession, you can still be having tender greens when the roots are pulled for canning. Beets are easily stored for use during the winter. Always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. 1 ounce will sow 100 feet, 6 pounds per acre.

Detroit Dark Red—52 to 55 days. One of the best beets for market and home garden and on account of its uniformly rich-color, the most desirable for canning. Medium size, globular or nearly round, very smooth and dark blood-red.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. \$1.05—Postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip—60 days. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened, and bright

red with zonings of a lighter shade. A good variety for home garden.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c—1/4 Lb. 95c—Postpaid.

Crosby's Egyptian—50 to 55 days. One of the earliest of all beets. Especially desirable for bunching because of its small top. Flesh is dark red, zoned with a lighter shade. Very sweet and tender. The Dallas market pre-

fers a lighter colored beet, like the Special Crosby, so when growing for the Dallas market, ask for "Special Crosby." Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c—1/4 Lb. 95c—Postpaid.

Special Crosby—50 to 55 days. A beet bred especially for Dallas market which uses a light colored beet. Similar in every respect to the Crosby Egyptian, light red instead of dark red.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. \$1.05—Postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

3/4 CUP BRUSSELS SPROUTS CONTAINS:

55 Calories	90 Milligrams Vitamin B2
400 Units Vitamin A	130 Milligrams Vitamin C
180 Gammas Vitamin B1	

CULTURE—Like cabbage. When sprouts begin to form, remove the lower leaves to force all nourishment sent to lower stem into the sprouts.

Long Island Improved—Sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. Very hardy and will live through the winter in most sections of the South. Serve boiled or in cream sauce.—Pkt. 15c—Oz. \$1.00—1/4 Lb. \$3.35—Postpaid.



Brussels Sprouts

CAULIFLOWER

(DUE TO INABILITY TO IMPORT CAULIFLOWER SEED PRICES ARE VERY HIGH THIS YEAR.)

CULTURE—For spring and early summer crop, sow in January to March in a hotbed. Transplant to cold frame when large enough to

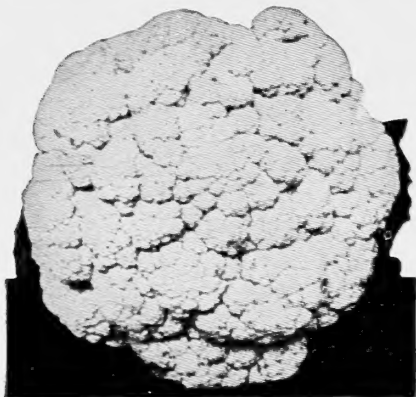
handle. Set out after danger of hard freezing is past. Soil should be like that used for cabbage.

For a full crop, sow August or September and treat the plants as explained above. To bleach heads, tie leaves over them. 3/4 ounce sufficient to plant 100 feet; 4 ounces for an acre. 1 ounce will produce 5,000 plants.

1/2 CUP COOKED CAULIFLOWER CONTAINS:

25 Calories	90 Milligrams Vitamin B2
10 Units Vitamin A	75 Milligrams Vitamin C
85 Gammas Vitamin B1	

Early Snowball—Earliest maturing variety. Adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop; also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop. Heads solid, round, very white, about 6 inches across. 52 days. Commonly weigh 1 1/2 to 2 pounds.—Pkt. 25c—1/2 Oz. \$1.75—Oz. \$2.50—Postpaid.



Early Snowball Cauliflower



February Planting

VEGETABLES

Asparagus,
Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Carrots,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Collards,
Corn,
Egg Plant,
Horseradish,
Kale,
Kohi Rabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Pepper,
Potatoes,
Radish,
Rhubarb,
Rutabaga,
Salsify,
Spinach,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato,
Turnips.

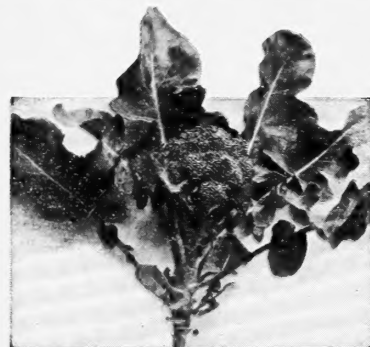
FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Broom Corn,
Sweet Clover,
Grass,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Vetch,
Wheat.

BROCCOLI

3/4 CUP BROCCOLI LEAVES CONTAINS:

35 Calories
30,000 Units Vitamin A
120 Gammas Vitamin B1
687 Milligrams Vitamin B2
90 Milligrams Vitamin C



Calabrese Broccoli

CULTURE—Plant and cultivate like cabbage. One ounce will produce 5,000 plants.

Calabrese Green Sprouting—This plant bears a succession of sprouting heads, which, if kept cut, will continue to form for six to eight weeks. Each sprout produces a small head of deep green buds. These heads can be prepared many ways and are especially delicious when buttered or in cream sauce.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c—1/4 Lb. \$1.25—Postpaid.

See Special List For Quantity Prices



*Make a Fine
Seed Bed*



—IN MAKING A GARDEN

March Planting

VEGETABLES

Asparagus,
Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage Plants,
Cantaloupe,
Carrots,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Collards,
Corn,
Cucumbers
Dill,
Egg Plant,
Horseradish,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Pepper,
Potatoes,
Pumpkins,
Radish,
Rhubarb,
Rutabaga,
Salsify,
Spinach,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato,
Turnips,
Watermelons.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Broom Corn,
Buckwheat,
Sweet Clover,
Field Corn,
Cotton,
Darso,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grass,
Hegari,
Kafir,
Mangels,
Milo,
Peas,
Peanuts,
Pop Corn,
Rape,
Sagrain,
Sorghum,
Sudan,
Sunflower,
Vetch.

MAGNOLIA CABBAGE

Plant Early and Late Varieties

CULTURE—Prepare soil thoroughly in order to grow hardy plants. Sow seed about 45 days in advance of time wanted to transplant in open. Early varieties may be sown outside in March and April. For Winter Cabbage, sow seed in June, July or August. Keep crop well watered and cultivated, for when growth is checked, seed head matures and bursts forth as soon as moisture is again applied. Cabbage requires heavy soil with good drainage and frequent but shallow cultivation. However, good crops can be obtained on lighter soil if well fertilized. Root plants deeply when setting them to resist drouth. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of seed will produce approximately 20,000 plants, enough to plant an acre. The days shown indicate average number required to produce heads for market from time plants are set in field.



Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

Second Early and Late Varieties

Early Flat Dutch—71 days. Thrifty plant with spread of 28 to 32 inches. Heads large, flat but deep, about 9 inches across and 6 to 7 inches deep, weighing about 6 lbs. Very firm and tender; white with faint tinge of yellowish green.—**Pkt. 10c — Oz. 65c — $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.**

All Season (Kraut Cabbage) — 76 days. Very sure heading. Plant spread 28 to

32 inches. Heads large, 8 to 9 inches across and about 7 inches deep, weighing 7 to 8 lbs. Interior very compact, white with faint tinge of yellowish green. Very resistant to hot weather.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid.**

Chinese Chihili—75 days. Its attractive form makes it highly desirable for salads and slaw. It is also cooked like any other cabbage. Sometimes called "Celery Cabbage." The demand for this variety continues to grow on the



Chinese Chihili

Texas markets.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.**

BUY VICTORY SEEDS FOR QUALITY —NOT PRICE

Make your acres produce more by planting Magnolia tested hi-yielding seeds.

Early Varieties



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Early Jersey Wakefield — 60 days. Very early and very hardy. Plant spread 22 to 25 inches. Head small, usually about 8 inches long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Long, heart shaped, firm, closely clasped; creamy white, crisp, tender and of good rich flavor; core relatively small and slender. Wt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. Fine home garden variety and good shipper.—**Pkt 10c—Oz. 60c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid.**

Charleston Wakefield—60 days. A large Wakefield, popular for shipping, because of its larger size. Plant spread 28 inches. Head large, usually about 10 inches long and 7 inches in diameter. Heart

shaped, commonly weighing about five pounds. Somewhat coarser than the Early Jersey.—**Pkt. 10c — Oz. 60c — $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid.**

All Head Early — 63 days. Very hardy. Plant spread 30 inches. Large heads for an extra variety, commonly about 9 inches across top. Weight approximately 6 pounds. Round heads, firm, with small heart, white and of good texture. Good for kraut manufacture, for winter culture and for shipment.—**Pkt 10c — Oz. 60c — $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00 — Postpaid.**

Copenhagen Market — 65 days. plant spread 20 to 24 inches. Head round, 6 to 7 inches in diameter weighing from 3 to 4 pounds, when grown closely, or 5 to 6 pounds when given plenty of space. Especially good for shipping on account of uniformity. Interior white with tinge of green. — **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.**

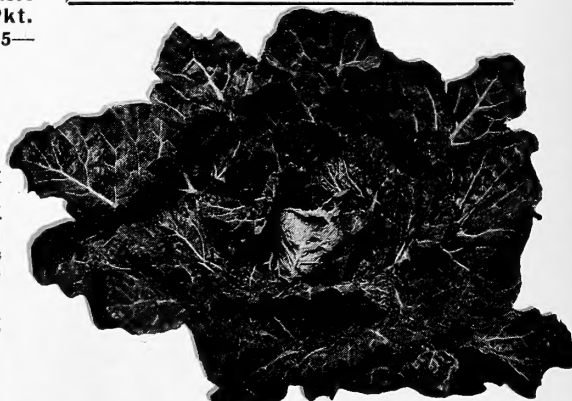
MAGNOLIA COLLARDS

$\frac{1}{2}$ CUP COOKED COLLARDS CONTAINS:
41 Calories
6,300 Units Vitamin A
130 Gammas Vitamin B1
70 Milligrams Vitamin C

Georgia or Southern—Very hardy. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, forming a cluster of tender leaves at the top of its rather long stem, and these leaves are used as greens.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.—40c—Postpaid.**

CULTURE—Especially good for winter greens. Grown in home gardens for table use; also by truckers for market. Seed should be sown thickly, transplanting when 4 inches high, or sow in rows where plants are to remain, and when well started thin to 16 to 18 inches apart in rows, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet, 5 ounces to acre.

Cabbage or White — A white heading variety as hardy as the ordinary collard but with better eating qualities. Grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**



Georgia Collards

See Special List For Quantity Prices





MAGNOLIA CARROTS

For Nutritious Summer-Long Menus Plant Every Few Weeks

1/2 CUP RAW CARROTS CONTAINS:

30 Calories
4,500 Units Vitamin A
70 Gammas Vitamin B1
75 Milligrams Vitamin B2
5 Milligrams Vitamin C

Imperator — 77 days. An increasingly popular shipping variety. Root grows from 7 to

8 inches long with a shoulder of 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches. Deep orange in color, and almost coreless. Smooth crown, tapering slightly from a rounded shoulder to a semi-blunt tip. Fine texture, sweet flesh.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c—1/4 Lb. \$1.30—Postpaid.

Chantenay Red Cored — 70 days. A splendid bunch sort and very popular with market gardeners and truckers. Tops are medium sized with small neck. The mature roots are thick, 5 to 6 inches in length, uniformly half-long, stump-rooted but taper slightly, are smooth and of a deep orange-red.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. \$1.20—Postpaid.

Roasting Ear SWEET CORN

1 MEDIUM YELLOW CORN ON COB CONTAINS:

90 Calories
860 Units Vitamin A
209 Gammas Vitamin B1
55 Milligrams Vitamin B2
8 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—When planted in rows, the rows should be 3 to 4 feet apart; plant the seed 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, covering 1 to 2 inches deep with fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in hills, plant 4 to 6 grains to the hill; later thin so as to leave 2 to 3 stalks to the hill. One pound will plant about 100 hills; 10 lbs. to the acre. Be sure ground is warm before planting. Days indicate roasting ear stage.

Sugar Varieties

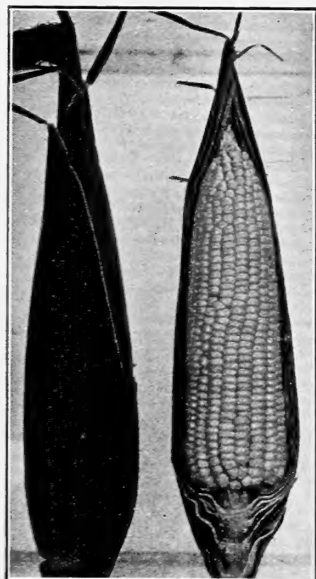
Ioana Hybrid Sweet Corn 80 days. Hybrid of two inbred strains of Golden Bantam sweet corn adapted

Field Varieties

Silver Mine—70 days. We recommend this for early roasting ears. Our strain was grown in Oklahoma and has consistently out-produced Northern grown corn. Ears from 12 to 15 inches long.—Pkt. 10c—Lb. 30c—Postpaid.

Early Adams — 60 days. Stalks about 6 feet, well bladed. Ears 7 to 8 inches long and filled with large white grains.—Pkt. 10c—Lb. 30c—Postpaid.

Truckers' Favorite — 67 days. A wonderful early table corn. Ears average 12 to 14 inches. Slightly sweet.—Pkt. 10c—Lb. 30c—Postpaid.



Honey June "built for Texas." Large, sweet ears, very resistant to ear worm damage.

CULTURE—Sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot; any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, produces satisfactory crops. It is advisable to sow as early as the ground is fit to work. Cover seed one-half to one inch deep and see that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as plants appear, use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin to 2 to 6 inches apart in the row, according to the size of the variety. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.



Imperator Carrot

to Texas. Ioana Hybrid has all excellent qualities of Golden Bantam but much more resistant to ear worm damage. Plants short, about 4-5 feet, and very uniform. Every stalk has one good ear and many stalks two ears. Because of the small stalks, plant thicker, 18 to 24 inches between stalks.—Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 40c—Lb. 75c—Postpaid.

Golden Bantam — 78 to 80 days. A very early corn, golden yellow grains, very tender and sweet. Ears 6 to 7 inches long; broad meaty kernels.—Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Magnolia Honey June—87 days. Drouth resistant and very resistant to ear worm damage, developing heavy shuck protection. Tall vigorous stalks. Ears 8 to 9 inches, with 14 to 16 rows of grain. Grains long, slender and white. Averages about 1.4 ears per stalk.—Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Country Gentleman — 75 to 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, exceptionally slender cob, densely packed with long, delicious, sweet kernels, growing in irregular pattern. Grows 6 to 7 feet high and often produces 3 ears.—Pkt. 10c—1/2 Lb. 25c—Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

STEP FOUR—



Test for Acidity

—IN MAKING A GARDEN

April Planting VEGETABLES

Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Cabbage Plants,
Cantaloupes,
Carrot,
Cauliflower,
Collards,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Dill,
Egg Plant,
Endive,
Horseradish Roots,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Pepper,
Potatoes,
Pumpkins,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Salsify,
Spinach,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato Plants,
Turnips,
Watermelons.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Beans,
Broom Corn,
Buck Wheat,
Cane,
Clover,
Corn,
Cotton,
Darso,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grasses,
Grohoma,
Hegari, Kafir,
Mangels,
Millet,
Milo Maize,
Peanuts,
Peas,
Pop Corn,
Rape,
Sagrain,
Sorghum,
Sunflower,
Vetch.



Ioana Hybrid

See Special List For Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



Apply VIGORO VICTORY GARDEN FERTILIZER

STEP FIVE— IN MAKING A GARDEN

May Planting VEGETABLES

Beans,
Beets,
Cabbage Plants,
Cantaloupe,
Carrots,
Collards,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Dill,
Egg Plant,
Endive,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Potatoes,
Pumpkin,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Salsify,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato,
Turnips,
Watermelon.

FIELD

Beans,
Broom Corn,
Buckwheat,
Corn,
Cotton,
Darso,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grass,
Grohoma,
Hegari,
Kafir,
Mangels,
Milo,
Millet,
Peanuts,
Cow Peas,
Pop Corn,
Rape,
Sorghum,
Sudan,
Sunflower, Vetch.

Vitamin-Full for Garnishes and Salads

10 STALKS ENDIVE CONTAIN:	
8 Calories	72 Milligrams Vitamin B2
15,000 Units Vitamin A	20 Milligrams Vitamin C
58 Gammas Vitamin B1	

CULTURE—For late spring and summer use, sow seed in open ground during early spring. For fall use, sow September to November. Requires about 100 days to mature a crop. Plant an ounce to 100 feet; 2 lbs. per acre.

Large Green Curled

—Very hardy, vigorous-growing variety, with bright deep green leaves; highly esteemed for the market and home garden, and much used for salads. Very good winter crop. 60 days.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.

CULTURE—For largest yield of cucumbers, soil should be well enriched with Vigoro and location should be fully exposed to the sun. Plant seed not over one inch deep, in hills from 3 to 5 feet apart each way, dropping 15 to 20 seeds in a hill. After plants begin to crowd, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until plants make runners. Pick fruit as soon as large enough before it begins to ripen, as vines will cease setting fruit when seeds begin to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way; if the skin is broken, pickles will not keep so well. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet of drill; 4 lbs. per acre.



The New "All America"
Cubit Cucumber

ENDIVE

HORSERADISH

Fine Seasoning Vegetable

CULTURE—Set cuttings in trenches 6 to 12 inches apart 2 inches below the surface of the ground. Cultivate until tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

Best results in rich, rather moist, partly shaded locations. — 55c Per Doz. — 50 Roots, \$2.00—100 Roots, \$3.50—Postpaid.



Endive

MAGNOLIA CUCUMBERS

1 MEDIUM FRESH CUCUMBER CONTAINS:	
15 Calories	54 Milligrams Vitamin B2
35 Units Vitamin A	12 Milligrams Vitamin C
60 Gammas Vitamin B1	

White Spine

Cubit (Note illustration)—Won Bronze Medal Award in 1944 All America Selections. Dark green, white spine, cylindrical with blunt ends. Good for slicing and shipping. Firm flesh and uniform coloring. Something new and worthwhile. —Pkt. 25c—Postpaid.

Early Fortune — 58 days. $9\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ pounds. Very early, productive and disease resistant. Rich dark green, holding color well. The best shipping variety.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.

Straight Eight—58 days. $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 2 pounds. Long, slender fruit, smooth, with a slight taper at each end. Very dark green. (1935 All-American Gold Medal Award). A good shipper.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 35c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.10—Postpaid.

Davis Perfect—58 days. 12x3 inches. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Long, smooth cucumber, tapering at both ends. Deep green color, few seeds. Very popular for home markets and gardens.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.

Improved White Spine—60 days. $9\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Main crop, good producer. Color good in the young fruits. A good type for home gardens.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.

Black Spine

Improved Long Green—62 days. 13x3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The best cucumber for either slicing or pickling. Vines vigorous and productive. Very hardy and disease resistant. Fruit medium dark green and slightly warted. — Pkt. 5c — Oz. 35c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.10—Postpaid.

Chicago Pickle—58 days. $7\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 inches. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Vines productive and vigorous; bright green, smooth fruits. Flesh crisp and tender. A very popular pickling variety.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.

Early Cluster — 52 days. $6\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Very early, prolific and uniform. The second most popular of the small pickling sorts.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.

Gherkin — 50 days. 2x1 inches. 2 oz. Vigorous vines, very prolific. Small oval, prickly fruits should always be pickled when young and tender.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.

MAGNOLIA DILL

Seeds and Leaves Used for Pickling and Seasoning

CULTURE—Thrives best in sandy soil and better flavored when grown on poor soil. Soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated as young plants are easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, lightly pressing the soil over the seed. Cut when in bloom, wilt in sun and thoroughly dry in shade.

Dill—An annual of aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. Seeds and leaves used for seasoning and making dill pickles, 3 months from seed time to harvest. —Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.

CELERY

4 STALKS GREEN CELERY CONTAIN:	
19 Calories	45 Milligrams Vitamin B2
640 Units Vitamin A	7 Milligrams Vitamin C
30 Gammas Vitamin B1	

CULTURE—Sow in February, March and April in a hotbed and transfer to a cold-frame to make them stocky and strong. Seed should be covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and kept moist to insure quick germination. An ounce will produce 10,000 plants. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to 100 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to acre.

Golden Self-Blanching—The finest early and most profitable celery in cultivation. It has a natural golden yellow plant, and branches quickly. Stalks thick, solid and sweet.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50—Postpaid.

See Special List For Quantity Prices



MAGNOLIA LETTUCE —For Table —For Market

STEP
SIX—IN
MAKING
A GARDEN



Great Lakes (All-America 1944 Bronze Award)

Heading Varieties

Great Lakes—Won Bronze Medal in 1944 All America Selection. A summer lettuce, which stands heat well, is very resistant to tip burn and slow to throw up seed head. Good crisp head. Try this fine new variety.—**Pkt. 15c—Postpaid.**

Wonderful or New York—78 days. Much used as a fall and winter market variety. Plants are very large, strong and robust, withstanding both hot and dry weather and are slow to run to seed. The inner leaves form a large head, and are a beautiful yellow color. Heads frequently weigh 3 to 4 pounds.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c 1/4 Lb. \$1.20—Postpaid.**

Iceberg—75 days. A large crisp cabbage-heading variety, with very firm and hard heads and well blanched, often sown in August for fall use. Leaves are medium green color with faint brown tracing on border.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—1/4 Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

Big Boston—65 days. Very popular for outdoor culture and also in demand as a compact, large-heading, forcing variety for cold frame. Leaves are bright green, heads slightly tinged with reddish-brown. Heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety.—**Pkt. 10c Oz. 30c—1/4 Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

Improved Hanson Lettuce—75 days. A most desirable late summer variety; stands hot, dry weather better than most summer varieties. Thinleaved, curly,

tight-headed. Crisp, tender and sweet.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—1/4 Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

Loose-Leaved Varieties

Simpson's Early Curled—60 days. Very extensively used for an early loose-leaved clustering variety. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when plants are young. Broad frilled leaves, light green.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—1/4 Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

Simpson's Blackseed—60 days. Best variety for sowing outdoors where an exceedingly tender leaf is desired. This curly and thin-leaved bunching variety is uniformly attractive and remains of excellent quality a very long time. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—1/4 Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

Early Prizehead—60 days. A crisp, tender and strictly loose-leaved, non-heading variety. Plant is medium large, leaves broad, crumpled and frilled, outside leaves tinged red, under leaves wholly green. Very popular for the home garden, but will not stand shipping or handling on the market.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 30c—1/4 Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

Chicken Lettuce—45 days. Grown extensively for poultry and rabbit feeding. Non-heading, produces abundance of leaves. After cutting stumps make new growth, with proper moisture, and you will be able to harvest leaves for a long period.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 70c—Postpaid.**

1/2 CUP COOKED KALE CONTAINS:	
45 Calories	570 Milligrams Vitamin B2
20,000 Units Vitamin A	96 Milligrams Vitamin C
189 Gammas Vitamin B1	

for the home garden. Leaves are long, finely curled and of bright green color.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 85c—Postpaid.**

10 LEAVES GREEN LETTUCE CONTAINS:

10 Calories
2,000 Units Vitamin A
75 Gammas Vitamin B1
150 Milligrams Vitamin B2
7 Milligrams Vitamin C

1/4 HEAD WHITE LETTUCE CONTAINS:

10 Calories
125 Units Vitamin A
51 Gammas Vitamin B1
62 Milligrams Vitamin B2
5 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—For best results with lettuce, keep growing rapidly. A light, rich soil will do this. For earliest varieties, start seed in a cold-frame in the fall and protect through the winter. Transplant to open ground as soon as the ground can be worked. For later use, sow seed in the open ground when the season will permit, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin the plants in the rows to 4 to 8 inches depending on the variety. 1 oz. will sow 100 ft. 2 lbs. to acre.

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GROWN BY SPECIALTY GROWERS

Magnolia seeds are purchased from specialty growers who continuously study their particular strains and adaptability to areas in which they are sold, and who consistently maintain the quality of their seeds.

EGGPLANT SEEDS

1/2 CUP COOKED EGG PLANT CONTAINS:

15 Calories	36 Milligrams Vitamin B2
70 Units Vitamin A	10 Milligrams Vitamin C
42 Gammas Vitamin B1	

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed in early spring and transplant to cold-frame when plants have two rough leaves on them. Set in open when all danger of frost or cold nights is past. It is best to shade the young plants from the hot sun. Hoe frequently, keeping the soil loose and fine. Mature in about 120 days. An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 5 to 6 oz. for an acre.

Black Beauty—

The earliest large Eggplant. Fruits are a rich dark purple. Disease-resistant and a very desirable sort for the market. Very popular with truckers in south and southwest Texas.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c—1/4 Lb. \$2.20—Postpaid.**



Eggplant

KALE

Great for Greens—Speeds Egg Production in Hens

CULTURE—Plant during fall, winter or spring in rows 2 to 5 feet apart. Thin or transplant to 18 inches apart in the row. 1 ounce will plant 100 feet; 3 to 4 pounds will sow an acre.

Finely curled, spreading, low growing variety; very hardy plant. Largely planted

See Special List For Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



Water



STEP SEVEN— IN MAKING A GARDEN

July Planting VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Cantaloupe,
Corn,
Mustard,
Potatoes,
Rutabaga,
Squash,
Turnips.

FIELD

Soy Beans,
Clover,
Corn,
Darso,
Grass,
Hegari,
Millet,
Stock Peas,
Rye,
Sorghum,
Sunflower.

in the spring as a salad will sow 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

Southern Giant Curled—Leaves large, light green with tinge of yellow, much crimped and frilled at edges; plant upright or slightly spreading. Highly esteemed for market as well as home garden because of its rapid growth, hardiness and quality.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 45c—Postpaid.**

Florida Broad Leaf—Leaves are round and unfrilled, rough, and a medium light green with broad, pale green midrib. A little slower growing than the frilled varieties but longer standing.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 45c—Postpaid.**

1/2 CUP OKRA CONTAINS:

24 Calories
440 Units Vitamin A
126 Gammas Vitamin B1
17 Milligrams Vitamin C



Okra

CULTURE—After danger of frost is past, sow in rows about 3 feet apart, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. **Cultivate** and keep free

from weeds. The pods are in best condition for use when from 1 to 3 inches long. Use 2 ounces to 100 feet; 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

KOHL RABI

Tasty Blend of Cabbage and Turnips

1/2 CUP KOHL RABI CONTAINS:

32 Calories	120 Milligrams Vitamin B2
30 Gammas Vitamin B1	50 Milligrams Vitamin C

Earliest White Vienna—60 days. Small tops. Bulbs medium size, light green on outside, flesh white, very mild and flavor most delicious, a combination of cabbage and turnips.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 75c—1/4 Lb. \$2.50—Postpaid.**

MAGNOLIA MUSTARD

CULTURE—Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or boiled like spinach and turnip greens. Leaves are tenderer than turnip and stems are not so long and coarse. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit in rows about 6 to 12 inches apart, covering 1/2 inch deep. The seed may also be sown in autumn, and the plant used early and for greens. 1 ounce

1/2 CUP MUSTARD GREENS CONTAINS:

25 Calories	450 Milligrams Vitamin B2
11,000 Units Vitamin A	125 Milligrams Vitamin C
138 Gammas Vitamin B1	

Tendergreen—See Page 13.

Smooth-Leaf—An excellent variety with very large light green plain, comparatively smooth leaves. Plant is of quick growth, fairly upright when young, becoming somewhat spreading at maturity.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 45c—Postpaid.**



Smooth Leaf
Mustard



Broad Leaf
Mustard

OKRA (Gumbo)

DELICIOUS FOR FRYING,
STEWING AND IN SOUPS

● Plant Early and Late ●

Dwarf Green Long Pod—50 days. A sturdy dwarf-growing variety, quite early and productive. Pods are long, attractive dark green, and corrugated. Very good for the home garden, and of the type most used for canning.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Perkins Mammoth—60 days. Tall stalks, long green pods. A desirable early canning variety.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

White Velvet—60 days. The standard variety planted for home use and local shipment. Pods are almost altogether free from ridges. Plants are about 3 1/2 feet high and very productive.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**



Kohl Rabi

PARSNIPS

CULTURE—Excellent for table use, prepared like turnips or carrots. Surplus may be fed to stock, especially milk cows. Succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. Sow in early spring and September and cover seed 1/2 inch, pressing soil down firmly. When well established, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in rows, 1/2 ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

1/2 CUP PARSNIPS CONTAINS:

65 Calories	40 Milligrams Vitamin C
100 Units Vitamin A	120 Gammas Vitamin B1

Hollow Crown—Roots grow 18 to 20 inches but first 8 inches is best flavored. Smooth white flesh, uniform in shape, very tender. Try them this year, we believe you will like them.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 85c—Postpaid.**

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Parsley succeeds best on rich mellow soil. Seed is slow in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in spring in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Cover not more than 1/2 inch with fine soil firmly pressed down. When plants are well up, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

1/2 CUP PARSLEY CONTAINS:

24 Calories	57 Gammas Vitamin B1
8,000 Units Vitamin A	70 Milligrams Vitamin C

Moss Curled—A vigorous compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing and flavoring, a handsome decorative plant. Leaves deep green and tightly curled.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**



Parsley

See Special List For Quantity Prices





White Varieties

White Sweet Spanish—135 days. We consider this the best of the round white onions. Mild flavor and uniform producer. High yields are consistent from this variety.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c—1/4 Lb. \$3.00—Postpaid.**

Silver Skin—(White Portugal)—130 days. A medium sized onion of mild flavor, with a beautiful clear white skin. A favorite for use when young as a salad or bunching onion, and for pickles. Bulbs nearly round when of bunching size, and somewhat flattened when mature.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c—1/4 Lb. \$3.00—Postpaid.**

Yellow Varieties

Babosa Onion—Also known as Early Grano. A straw colored onion with white flesh, increasingly important on the Texas market. Large bulbs of excellent flavor, top-shaped. Recommended for early market and home use.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c—1/4 Lb. \$2.95—Postpaid.**

Giant Yellow Prizetaker—145 days. Successfully grown in all parts of Texas and the Central South. Skin a light straw color, flesh pure white, very fine grained, and mild flavor. A good keeper and shipper.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 95c—1/4 Lb. \$3.00—Postpaid.**

Sweet Spanish Valencia—135 days. A globe-shaped onion of bright yellow color and mild flavor, a little larger than the Prizetaker. A good yielder and splendid keeper; a fine variety for home or market use.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c—1/4 Lb. \$3.00—Postpaid.**



Onion Sets

ONION SEED

4 MEDIUM, FRESH ONIONS CONTAIN:

42 Calories
60 Units Vitamin A
42 Gammas Vitamin B1
125 Milligrams Vitamin B2
7 Milligrams Vitamin C

2 SMALL, DRY ONIONS CONTAIN:
45 Calories
42 Gammas Vitamin B1

125 Milligrams Vitamin B2
2 Milligrams Vitamin C



STEP EIGHT—
IN MAKING A GARDEN

August Planting

VEGETABLES

Beans, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Mustard, Onions, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips.

FIELD

Barley, Buckwheat, Clover, Dargo, Hegari, Mangels, Millet, Field Peas, Rape, Vetch.

GOOD SEEDS COST LESS!

It costs you less to plant Magnolia quality seeds, because they are grown from pure seeds, kept from adulteration in the field, in cleaning, in our warehouses, and in the package delivered to you. Bargain seeds waste your time, effort and land... therefore your money.

Magnolia Seeds
Cost Less
Per Acre

Bermuda Onion Seed

Teneriffe grown Bermuda Onions are more productive and harder than American grown seed, we offer seeds grown by the most reliable growers in the Canary Islands.

Yellow Bermuda—115 days. Sometimes called White Bermuda. Skin light straw color, flesh white. Bulbs are somewhat flattened, of medium size, and very sweet. Will keep better and longer than the Crystal White Wax.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c—1/4 Lb. \$2.95—Postpaid.**

Crystal White Wax Bermuda—115 days. Most attractive of all onions; a clear waxy white variety with a delightful mild flavor; somewhat flat, sometimes growing to the size of saucers. The most popular variety.—**Pkt 10c—Oz. 90c—1/4 Lb. \$2.95—Postpaid.**

Red Varieties

Red Creole—An onion produced in the south for the south. Very productive and keeps exceptionally well. Large, solid semi-globe onions of reddish color and fine grained flesh. Flavor is rather strong. Unexcelled for home garden. Will keep for months without showing signs of rot.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 70c—1/4 Lb. \$2.35—Postpaid.**

CULTURE—Sow in rich soil, thoroughly pulverized, and level in rows 12 to 24 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When the plants are well up, cultivate and keep free from weeds. When large enough, thin to three inches apart. If sets are wanted, sow seeds thickly and don't thin out, using from 25 to 40 pounds of seed per acre when sown in beds and 4 to 6 pounds when sown in rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet. Plant both fall and spring.



Prizetaker

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS

For an early crop of onions, you should set out Bermuda Onion plants. Plants can be set out at the same time as Cabbage plants, in rows 36 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the row, 300 plants to 100 feet, 35,000 to acre. Furnished from January 10th to April 1st.

Ask for prices.

ONION SETS

Red—Very hardy and good keepers.

Yellow—These sets produce large silvery-white onions, of the finest quality.

White—These sets produce large silvery-white onions, of the finest quality.

Prices: Lb. 35c—5 Lbs. \$1.65—Postpaid.



Bermuda Onion Plants

See Special List For Quantity Prices



Harvest

—IN
MAKING A GARDEN



ENGLISH PEAS

Plant Early and Late Varieties at Intervals—For All-Season Menus and Canning

1/2 CUP FRESH COOKED PEAS CONTAINS:		1/2 CUP DRIED, COOKED PEAS CONTAINS:	
100 Calories	390 Gammas	173 Calories	142 Gammas
1,500 Units Vitamin A	Vitamin B1 250 Milligrams Vitamin B2	520 Units Vitamin A	Vitamin B1 162 Milligrams Vitamin B2

September Planting

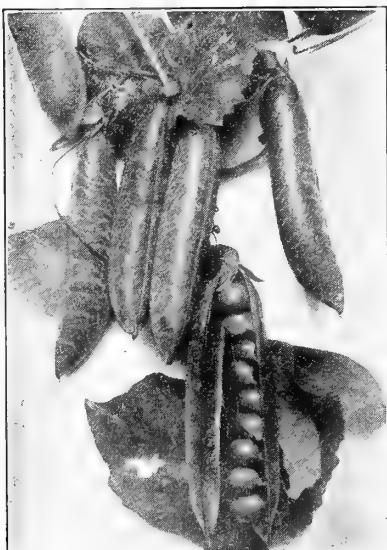
VEGETABLES
Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Carrots,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Collards,
Cucumbers,
Endive,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Spinach,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato,
Turnips.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Clover,
Grass,
Mangels,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Vetch,
Wheat.

Early Varieties

Thomas Laxton—62 days. A most popular early variety. Large uniform 3½ in. pods, square ends, containing about 7 medium dark green peas of excellent quality. Makes a very satisfactory fall crop as well as early spring. Because of



Bliss Everbearing

CULTURE—For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop, a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a large growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. Seed should be planted in rows at a depth of 2 inches. Rows 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and 28 to 42 inches for the taller

Extra Early Varieties

Alaska—58 days. A smooth pea of uniform evenness in vine, early maturing pods which are filled with medium sized bright green peas good flavor. Plants about 28 inches high, pods averaging 2½ inches. Valuable variety for marketing and canning.—Pkt. 10c ½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

sorts. Wrinkled varieties are more sensitive to wet weather than the smooth-seeded, but are of superior quality. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. Two pounds will plant 100 feet; 70 to 100 pounds per acre.

First and Best—56 days. A smooth sort, with ability to mature quickly; unsurpassed in extra early qualities, in flavor, and in size of pod. Free from runners, and the entire crop can be taken off at two pickings. Plant about 2 feet high, pods, 2½ inches long.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.



productivity and flavor, and heavy market demand, a variety that appeals to market gardeners; also a good canning variety. Wrinkled pea.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Little Marvel—63 days. A very good pea for home gardening. Pods are three inches long, blunt ended and closely packed with large peas. Peas are very sweet and delightfully flavored. Wrinkled pea.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior—59 days. The best very early dwarf pea. Luxuriant and productive vines average about 14 inches high; pods about 2¾ inches long. The peas, in sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. A desirable early sort for the market and home. Wrinkled variety.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Laxton's Progress—64 days. Vigorous and productive vines. Large pointed pods about 4½ inches, about 8 peas of deep green color and good flavor. Wrinkled pea.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Premium Gem—63 days. Wrinkled. Vines very productive, 15 to 18 inches high; pods about 2¾ inches long, with 6 to 8 large peas of fine quality.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

American Wonder—60 days. Dwarf vines about 12 inches high, bear heavily; excellent quality peas. Blunt pods 2½ inches. Wrinkled variety.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.



Alaska Peas

Later Varieties

Bliss Everbearing—80 days.

Of the later varieties, this is the most desirable for your main crop of English Peas. Stout vines about 26 inches tall and if peas are picked as they mature, plant branches and bears longer than any other variety. Pod 3 inches and crowded with large peas. Plant some of these every few weeks and have a steady crop. Wrinkled variety.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Improved Tall Telephone (Alderman)—72 days. The leading late variety with market gardeners. Vines are tall and vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, and producing an abundance of pointed pods of large size, 4 to 5 inches long. Wrinkled.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

Dwarf Telephone—75 days. A healthy, stocky grower, and very productive; does not require staking. The green pods frequently measure 5 inches in length, containing 9 to 10 very large peas. Wrinkled.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

White Marrowfat—81 days. The vines of this tall variety are about 4 feet high, and of strong growth; pods about 3 inches long, cylindrical, surface somewhat roughened, light colored, and well filled. Most desirable for summer use. Smooth variety.—Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.

INOCULATE WITH



See Special List For Quantity Prices



MAGNOLIA SWEET PEPPERS

Produce Uniform Fruits • Right Stuffing Size



California Wonder Pepper

1 MEDIUM GREEN PEPPER CONTAINS:
25 Calories
700 Units Vitamin A
25 Gammas Vitamin B1
25 Milligrams Vitamin B2
125 Milligrams Vitamin C

2 MEDIUM PIMIENTO PEPPERS CONTAIN:
23 Calories
500 Units Vitamin A
200 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—Sow seed early in hotbed, and when three inches high transplant in rows about 18 to 30 inches apart and 15 inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants: 1 to 1½ pounds will sow an acre.

California Wonder — Fruits dark green, smooth surface, square in cross-section and very large, usually about 4 inches across, and 4 to 5 inches deep. Flesh about ¼ inch thick, the thickest of any pepper. Very desirable for the home gar-

den and exceptionally profitable for commercial growers because of heavy yield. —Pkt. 10c—Oz. 65c—¼ Lb. \$2.15—Postpaid.

Bell or Bull Nose—Not as tall-growing as the latter varieties, but vigorous, sturdy, and productive. Fruits about 2 inches wide, 3 inches long, square shape. Deep green when immature; scarlet red when ripe. —Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c—¼ Lb. \$1.50—Postpaid.

World Beater—One of the largest and best varieties of sweet pepper. When ripe it is bright scarlet, and the flesh is very thick, mild, and of a fine flavor. Fruits about 3½ inches across and 5 inches long. Desirable for home or market use. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c—¼ Lb. \$1.50—Postpaid.

Ruby King—A very satisfactory home garden variety. Plants 2½ feet high, vigorous, and compact. Fruits 4½ inches

long, 2½ inches broad, of deep grass green color when young, and bright red when ripe. Flesh thick and mild. Pkt 10c —Oz. 45c —¼ Lb. \$1.50—Postpaid.

PIMIENTO

A fine sweet pepper, excellent for salads or canning. Conelike in shape, about 3½ inches long by 2½ inches wide. Very thick fleshed and so mild many enjoy eating them from the hand.

—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c —¼ Lb. \$1.50 —Postpaid.

Utilize the Yield.

October Planting

VEGETABLES

Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Collards, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

FIELD

Alfalfa, Barley, Clover, Grasses, Oats, Peas, Rape, Rye, Vetch, Wheat.

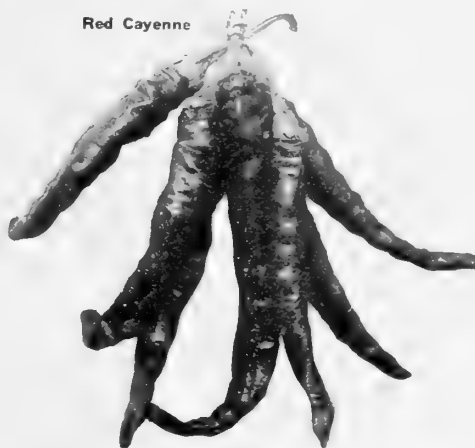
HOT PEPPERS

Long Red Cayenne—(See illustration)—A medium early variety, having slender twisted and pointed pod, about 4 inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, and bright red when ripe. Flesh extremely strong and hot. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—¼ Lb. \$1.55—Postpaid.

Anaheim Chili—"Hot" in appearance. Fruit measures six to eight inches in length and about an inch in diameter. "Sweet" as to taste, having just enough pungency to season well. Valued when green as chili and when ripe for salads. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—¼ Lb. \$1.55—Postpaid.

Small Red Chili—A late variety. Pods bright red, about 2 inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to point. Exceedingly hot when ripe. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—¼ Lb. \$1.55—Postpaid.

Red Cayenne



CULTURE — Plant potatoes about four inches deep in rows 3 feet apart and drop 15 inches apart in the row, about ½ peck to 100 feet of drill. Soil should be well manured or well fertilized. A ridge should be thrown over the potatoes after planting and then leveled down just before they come through, and cultivate well until in bloom, and then ridge up again and leave alone until harvested.

The practice of holding potato seed pieces for about ten days after they are cut before planting, thus allowing the surface to heal or "cork" over, is recommended by potato specialists in the U.S.D. of A.

Certified Red Triumph—One of the very earliest, nearly round, and peels without waste. Fine yielder and always in good demand. Especially satisfactory in sandy soil.

Certified Irish Cobbler—A very good shipper somewhat larger than the Triumph and white in color. Especially desirable for black soils.

Write for Prices

SWEET POTATOES

1 MEDIUM YAM SWEET POTATO CONTAINS:
150 Calories
5,000 Units Vitamin A
180 Gammas Vitamin B1
360 Milligrams Vitamin B2
6 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—Cover about five inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat. 3 pounds or 50 slips to 100 feet.

Porto Rican Yams—The best keeper. Flesh is fine grained, juicy; color, golden red. Ask for prices.

Slips—Beginning about April 20th we will have Porto Rican Yam slips grown from Certified seed.

Please ask for prices.

SEED IRISH POTATOES

It Pays to Plant Certified Seed—

1 MEDIUM BAKED WHITE POTATO CONTAINS:
92 Calories
200 Gammas Vitamin B1
75 Milligrams Vitamin B2
20 Milligrams Vitamin C

PIE PLANT OR RHUBARB

Delicious for Pies—Tasty and Healthful Served Stewed

½ CUP RHUBARB CONTAINS:

20 Calories
650 Units Vitamin A
24 Gammas Vitamin B1
24 Milligrams Vitamin B2
12 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—Roots should be planted by hand on level land, the crowns being placed ¼ inch deep in heavy soils and 1 inch deep in sandy loam. Set out about 2½ feet apart in beds. Moisture must be kept to surface until plants are established.

The earliest plant you can use in the spring for pie-making and stewing. Recommended for Gulf Coast sections, but it does well in the central south and central north in moist, rich, heavily fertilized, partly shaded locations. Set out the roots in early spring.

30c Each—\$3.00 Per Dozen—Postpaid

See Special List For Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



November Planting VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Collards,
Endive,
Kale,
Kohl Rabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Onion Sets,
Parsley,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Spinach,
Turnips.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Clover,
Pasture Grasses,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Vetch,
Wheat.

MAGNOLIA PUMPKINS

For Delicious Pies and a Fall Money Crop
Plant Pumpkins in Garden or Field

1/2 CUP PUMPKIN CONTAINS:

27 Calories
2,500 Units Vitamin A
56 Gammas Vitamin B1
57 Milligrams Vitamin B2
3 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE — May be planted in middle of spring among corn or in hills 8 feet apart each way. Four seeds in a hill. If planted in hills, they are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost and store in a warm, dry place. Use 1/2 ounce for 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Small Sugar (Also known as Boston Pie) 115 days. 5 1/2 x 7 inches. 4 lbs. Stores exceptionally well; splendid for canning and the favorite for pies. Sturdy vines, very prolific. Flesh deep orange, thick and sweet. Rind shows distinct stripes. Fruits are flat on the ends. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 45c—Postpaid.**

Kentucky Field—120 days. 10x12 inches. 15 lbs. A hardy, late variety. Another variety for canning and stock feed. Color ranges from yellow to light orange. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Connecticut Field (also called Big Tom)—120 days. 12x12 inches. 18 lbs. Used principally for canning and stock feed. This is a standard corn field variety, producing quantities of large orange col-



Small Sugar

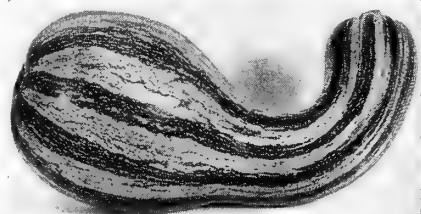
ored pumpkins. Fruits are flat on the ends, with smooth, hard rind. Flesh thick, dry and sweet. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

King of the Mammoth Pumpkin — 120 days. 18x18 inches. 60 lbs. Used largely for stock feeding and exhibition. Flesh is hard, firm and white a little coarse in texture, is of good quality. Outside color bright orange with lighter stripes between ribs. — **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 65c—Postpaid.**

CUSHAWS

Abundant Producers

Green Striped Cushaw—115 days. 24x8 inches. 14 1/2 lbs. A splendid stock food. Fruits crooknecked, with the seeds in the blossom end or bowl. Rind is white, mottled with irregular green stripes. This is the most popular of the cushaw types. — **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 45c—Postpaid.**



MAGNOLIA SPINACH

1/2 CUP COOKED SPINACH CONTAINS:

25 Calories	312 Milligrams Vitamin B2
11,000 Units Vitamin A	30 Milligrams Vitamin C
90 Gammas Vitamin B	

CULTURE—The seed should be planted in very rich ground in rows 14 to 18 inches apart. Plants should be thinned out 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. Seed may also be sown broadcast. The main crop is sown in September to October for winter use, and in February and March for spring use. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

Bloomsdale Long Standing — A dark green, crumpled leaf spinach which will stand from four to six days longer than the Reselected Bloomsdale before going to seed. Many market gardeners are preferring this type. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Reselected Bloomsdale, Dark Green — A very early variety, and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use.

Plants upright, with thick, glossy, dark green, medium - size leaves, pointed, quite broad and crumpled. — **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.**

Viroflay — Desirable for either spring or fall sowing. Leaves are very large, broad, thick, and arrow - shaped, somewhat crumpled; dark green in color. Desirable for canning. — **Pkt. 5c — Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.**

Nobel Giant—A thick leaved spinach, very dark green, smooth round leaves. Rather long standing and a good yielder. — **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**



Bloomsdale Long Standing

SALSIFY

2 SALSIFY ROOTS CONTAIN:

78 Calories 7 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—Succeeds best in light, rich soil, stirred to considerable depth. Avoid coarse or fresh manure, which causes roots to become irregular and branch. Sow in rows 18 inches apart. Thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Cover the seeds firmly with one-half inch fine soil. Cultivate same as carrots or parsnips. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island — The best variety. Grows to a large size and is very mild and delicately flavored. Is grown extensively by gardeners where markets have been established. **Pkt. 10c — Oz. 20c — Lb. 65c—Postpaid.**



Salsify

See Special List For Quantity Prices





Early Scarlet Globe Radish

Round Varieties

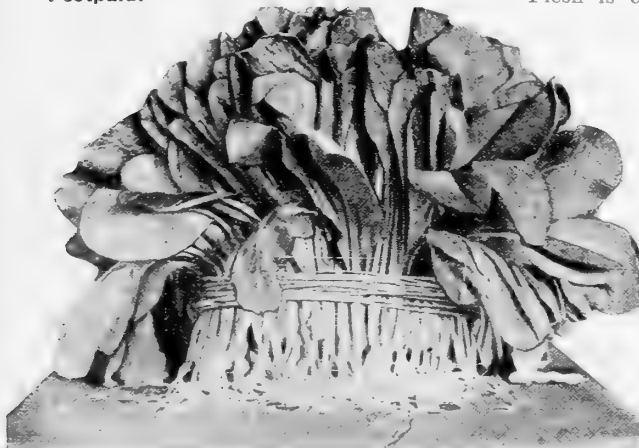
Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped (Sparkler Strain)—Small round roots of rich scarlet color with a pronounced tip of pure white. Remains solid and crisp a long time. Ready for table 25 days after planting. Roots grow to 1½ inches without becoming pithy.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Early Scarlet Globe—25 to 30 days. An oval shaped variety, rich bright scarlet in color. Flesh white and tender. We especially recommend this type to gardeners. Large fast early forcing radish which sells readily. Very desirable for the home gardener also. Be sure to plant some of these.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c Postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip—25 to 30 days. Scarlet red, round variety. Flesh white and crisp. Should be used when about an inch in diameter.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

French Breakfast—20 days. A quick growing oblong radish about 1½ inches long by ¾ of an inch in diameter when full grown. Color, rich scarlet, clear white bottom. Flesh white, crisp, splendid quality.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Crimson Giant—28 days. A round radish of exceptionally large size, and early. Roots are nearly globe-shaped of beautiful crimson color and nearly 2 inches in diameter at maturity. Flesh is crisp and mild.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.



Tendergreen

Colorful RADISHES Flavorful

Sow Radishes Every Few Weeks and Keep a Supply Coming on all Spring and Summer

15 LARGE RADISHES CONTAIN:

22 Calories	54 Milligrams Vitamin B2
30 Gammas Vitamin B1	25 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—Sow in rich, sandy soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. They should receive plenty of water, and in order to raise the best radishes they should be grown quickly. Crisp radishes cannot be produced

in heavy soils. Successive sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. An ounce will sow 100 feet 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Thin out the small varieties one inch apart and the larger varieties 3 to 4 inches.

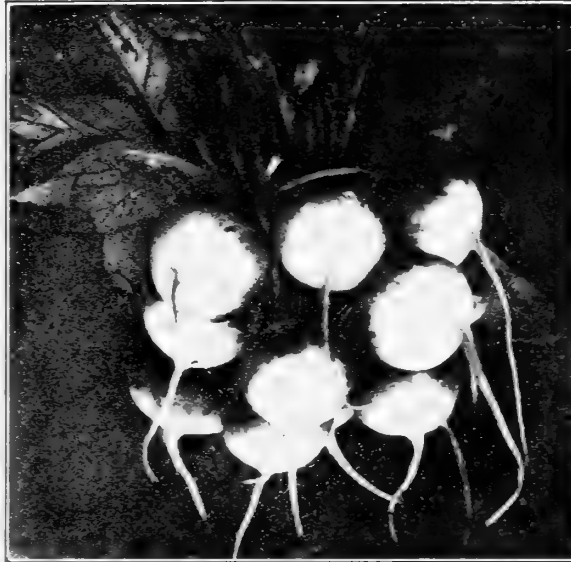
December Planting

VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Collards, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Radish, Tomato.

FIELD

Grasses.



Sparkler White Tip

Long Varieties

White Icicle — 25 days. Most popular long white radish, one of the earliest. Tops medium size; roots clear white, slender, smooth, average when mature 6 to 7 inches long. Very crisp and mild.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top—An extra early, long radish, ready for use in 30 days. Roots grow 5 to 6 inches long with a third of their length above the ground. Flesh is crisp and tender until fully grown; tops short and small.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

TENDERGREEN

A Prolific, Tasty Mustard-Spinach Green

CULTURE—Same as mustard.

Tendergreen or Japanese Mustard Spinach — A tender delicious quick-growing green. Practically an all-season plant, ready for market 30 days after planting. It will stand extreme summer heat, also resistant to cold weather. Prepare for the table the same as Spinach, Turnip or Mustard Greens.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.

Winter Varieties

China Rose Winter — Extensively grown for fall and winter use. Roots are cylindrical; largest near the base and blunt at both ends. Skin smooth and of a bright deep rose color. Flesh white, fine grained, crisp and mildly pungent. Desirable, late maturing. 45 days.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

Long Black Spanish—Winter Radish. Roots 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to 2¼ inches in diameter at shoulder, slightly tapered; almost black, somewhat wrinkled. Flesh white, of firm texture, decidedly pungent. 48 days.—Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.

VARIETAL PURITY

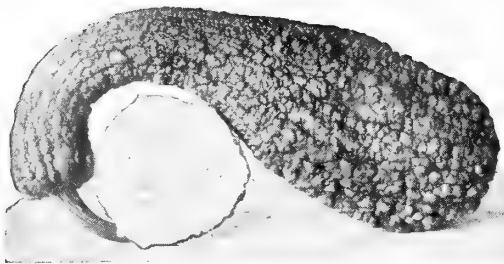
Garden crops grown from Magnolia Seeds are more marketable, because varieties are pure, the quality of vegetables the best. Just a few cents for more abundant, delicious vegetables!



White Icicle Radish

See Special List For Quantity Prices





Early Summer Crookneck Squash

Summer Varieties

Early White Bush Scallop—55 days. 6x2½ inches. 2¼ lbs. Bush extremely prolific and disease resistant. Fruits rather small, quite flat with ridged or scalloped edges. Very popular. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.**

White Bush Scallop, Green Tinged—55 days 6x2½ inches, 2¼ lbs. Similar in all respects to the Early White Bush, but the fruit is tinged a light green, which is very appealing to the buying public, at the present time. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 45c—Postpaid.**

Yellow Summer Crookneck—50 days. 12x3 inches. 1½ lbs. Fruits rather small, golden yellow in color and thickly covered with warts. Bush exceedingly prolific. The most popular of the summer type. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.**

Fordhook Vining—60 days. 7¾x3 inches. 2 lbs. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh thick and sweet. Uniform in shape. A summer variety adapted to winter use. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.**

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

½ CUP CHARD LEAVES CONTAIN:	
25 Calories	165 Milligrams Vitamin B2
15,000 Units Vitamin A	37 Milligrams Vitamin C
450 Gammas Vitamin B1	

CULTURE—Like beet except should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart.

An outstanding green-leaved Swiss Chard. The leaves are almost identically like that of spinach, dark green in color. Will produce greens all summer, being available when spinach cannot be had. May be cooked and served as "boiled greens." Raised extensively by poultry growers for green feed. This vegetable should be in every home garden. Gather outer leaves and inner leaves will continue to grow.



Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

**Pkt. 5c — Oz. 25c
¼ Lb. 85c
Postpaid**

MAGNOLIA SQUASH

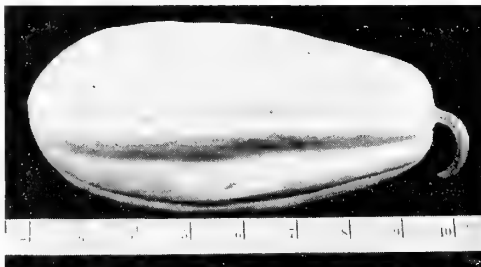
Squash Flavors Differ Greatly—Plant Several Varieties

½ CUP COOKED SUMMER SQUASH CONTAINS:			½ CUP COOKED HUBBARD SQUASH CONTAINS:		
15 Calories	50 Milligrams Vitamin B2		46 Calories	75 Milligrams Vitamin B2	
1,000 Units Vitamin A	3 Milligrams Vitamin C		4,000 Units Vitamin A	3 Milligrams Vitamin C	
40 Gammas Vitamin B1			50 Gammas Vitamin B1		

CULTURE—Plants are very tender and sensitive to cold and planting must be delayed until warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but plants are less particular as to soil.

Giant Straightneck—55 days. 16x3½ inches, 3 lbs. Flesh is thick, of light yellow color and good quality. Neck is straight and the variety is therefore very satisfactory for shipping. Well wanted. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Table Queen (Acorn)—58 days. 4¾x3½ inches. 1 lb. Outside green, shaped much like an acorn. Ribbed and pointed at blossom end. Rind thin; flesh light



Fordhook Squash

Summer varieties should be planted three to four feet apart each way and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. An ounce will sow 60 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

orange; dry and of good texture and flavor. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.**

Early Yellow Bush Scallop—55 days, 6x2½ inches. 2 lbs. Similar in all respects to Early White Bush except the color of the skin is a golden yellow. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Winter Varieties

Hubbard Warded—115 days. 15x10 inches. 16 lbs. The largest of the green Hubbards, thickly covered with warts. An excellent keeper and the flesh is dry and sweet. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—Postpaid.**

Summer Squash are usually eaten when young and immature. Winter squash are used only when fully matured, and can be stored. There are dozens of squash recipes—it is delicious stewed, baked, or fried.

MAGNOLIA TOMATO SEEDS

CULTURE—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous, and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in January and February in hotbeds for early crops. Set out the plants as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so, harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a

dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. If to be grown without training, the plants are usually set from three to four feet apart each way, according to the growth of the variety. Magnolia tomato seeds are from carefully selected seed stocks and we invite comparison with any on the market. An ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 1½ ounces will produce sufficient plants to set out an acre. Number of days indicates from time set out to maturity of first fruit.

Early Vining Varieties

Break O' Day—Certified—65 days. Fruits are deep red, globe shaped, the size of Marglobe, but from 10 to 12 days earlier in maturity. Very productive, with few seeds. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c—¼ Lb. \$2.00.**

McGee—72 days. Yields where others fail. A very prolific variety. Fruits large, solid with very few seeds, of fine flavor; a bright crimson color with a sprinkling of pink fruits among them. Nearly as early as Earliana. Has proved exceptionally good for the black land belt. A favorite wherever tried. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c—¼ Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid.**

Earliana—66 days. This is one of the earliest varieties of tomatoes. Fruits are bright deep scarlet and somewhat flat-tish. Produced mostly in the center of the plant. Very productive and one of the most popular for market and home gardens. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c — ¼ Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid.**

June Pink—68 days. The best and earliest of the pink varieties. Sets fruit in clusters of from six to eight. Uniform fruit, smooth and solid. Excellent for shipping.



Break O' Day Tomatoes

Recommended for market gardening. Matrices very early and continues bearing until frost. **Pkt 10c—Oz. 60c—¼ Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid.**

John Baer—71 days. An extra early scarlet-fruited variety. Vines very hardy and exceptionally productive. Fruits largest of the extra early varieties, nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. Desirable for market gardeners, shippers and canners. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c—¼ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.**

See Special List For Quantity Prices



Magnolia Tomato Seeds (Continued)



Dwarf Champion Tomato

1 MEDIUM FRESH TOMATO
CONTAINS:
20 Calories
1,500 Units Vitamin A
110 Gammas Vitamin B1
50 Milligrams Vitamin B2
25 Milligrams Vitamin C

8 OZS. CANNED TOMATO
JUICE CONTAINS:
48 Calories
3,700 Units Vitamin A
195 Gammas Vitamin B1
125 Milligrams Vitamin B2
48 Milligrams Vitamin C

MAIN
CROP

VINING

(Continued)

Second Early Vining Varieties

Rutgers Certified—75 days. Especially adapted to the needs of the canning industry. The Rutgers Tomato produces a large plant with thick stems and an abundance of vigorous foliage. It requires much less nitrogen than most other varieties because of its ability to produce a heavy plant and should therefore be fertilized less in order to avoid rank growth and late fruit. Fruits are medium to large, similar in shape to Marglobe except they are more flattened at the stem. Average weight of fruit is 5.8 ozs., very small seed cavities. Flesh firm and bright red, ripening from the center out. Flavor is very pleasing. Our stock is certified by the State of New Jersey and was grown in accordance with their certification requirements, insuring true variety.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid.

Gulf State Market—75 days. Grown extensively in East Texas for shipment to northern markets. Vines very hardy and fruits are true globe-shaped, free from cracks or blemishes around the blossom end. Ripen uniformly. The fruit colors a rich purplish-pink clear to the stem after picking.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid.

Marglobe Certified—75 days. A definitely disease-resisting Tomato. Matures among the earliest of the later varieties. Fruits are a deep red, globe shaped. A splendid shipping variety because of its uniformity. Our stock has been certified by the State of New Jersey to be absolutely true to variety. It pays you to get really good tomato seed and there is none better than those certified under State Laws.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.

Main Crop Vining

Pritchard—Certified 85 Days. A second early, scarlet fruited variety. Fruits medium size and smooth. Solid, having 4 to 5 seed cells. Sets in clusters of four to five. Vine short jointed and low growth with heavy foliage.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.

Greater Baltimore Certified—83 days. A good canner. Fruits medium to large, solid, meaty, rich bright red color. Very productive.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.



John Baer Tomato

Stone—85 days. One of the old favorite late or main crop tomatoes. Fruits are large, smooth and have a deep scarlet skin. This is a standard variety, with truckers and canners who know that they can depend upon it for a large crop of attractive and heavy fruits. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75—Postpaid.

Tree Varieties

Dwarf Champion—78 days. A second early purplish-pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Tree type, growing about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact. Fruits medium to small in size. One of the best of the small tree varieties.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid.

Dwarf Stone—81 days. A splendid tree type. Late maturing, color bright red, exceedingly smooth medium size and very solid. Desirable for the home garden.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid.

Large Fruited Varieties

Oxheart—88 days. A fine flavored tomato of most unusual size and shape. Fruits often weigh two to three pounds each, shaped like an oxheart, brilliant scarlet in color with a very smooth skin. Very few seed cells.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.03— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$3.30—Postpaid

Red Ponderosa—85 days. A large deep pink. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruits solid with exceptionally few seeds, fairly smooth, and larger than other varieties except Oxheart. Good for slicing and well flavored. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 85c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.65—Postpaid.

Small Fruited Varieties

Red Cherry—70 days. A miniature tomato chiefly grown in the home garden for use in preserves. Mature to a uniformly round shape and even size. Fruit scarlet red, tough skin and firm, mild flesh. About size of cherry. Pkt 10c—Oz. 85c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.65—Postpaid.

Yellow Pear—70 days. This pear-like small fruit is extensively used for preserves in various ways. A rich, clear yellow, well flavored. Pkt 10c—Oz. 85c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.65—Postpaid.

MAGNOLIA DOUBLE-CHECKED QUALITY

Before any merchandise is offered to our customers, many careful checks are made. We must know how it proves up in use, and whether the manufacturer will stand behind the quality.

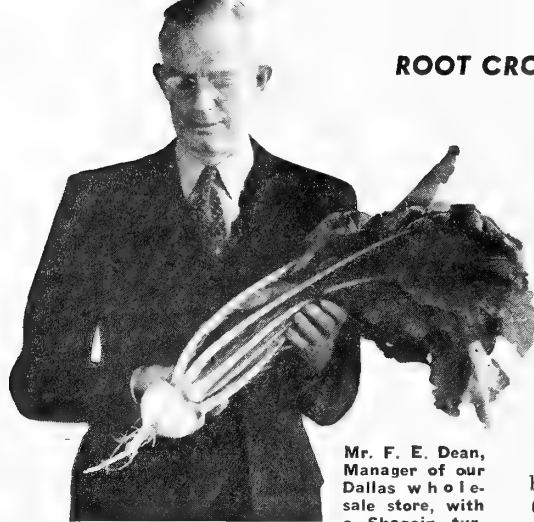


Rutger's Certified

See Special List For Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS





Mr. F. E. Dean,
Manager of our
Dallas whole-
sale store, with
a Shogoin turn-
ip produced in
his own garden.

Note heavy top which Mr. Dean reports as tender and flavorful for greens.

White Flesh Varieties

Purple Top White Globe—Table size 55 days. The most popular variety with market gardeners and for the home garden. Very attractive globular shaped root, smooth; purplish red top and flesh white and fine grained, tender and excellent flavor. Roots grow to 5 or 6 inches diameter. Tops medium large. Our strain of this variety produces very uniform roots—ideal for marketing. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved—Table size in 45 days. A very early variety. Roots flat, about 5 inches in diameter; purplish red at top and clear white flesh

1/2 CUP TURNIP GREENS CONTAINS:

28 Calories
11,000 Units Vitamin A
60 Gammas Vitamin B1
450 Milligrams Vitamin B2
130 Milligrams Vitamin C

1/2 CUP COOKED TURNIPS CONTAINS:

33 Calories
62 Gammas Vitamin B1
62 Milligrams Vitamin B2
22 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—For summer use, sow in early spring in light, rich or new soil in rows 1 to 2 feet apart and cover one-half inch deep. May also be sown broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. It is important to get spring and summer crops started early so that

turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter. For the fall or main crop, sow from the middle of July to the middle of November, same as for spring sowing. An ounce sows 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds per acre in rows, or 6 to 8 pounds broadcast.

below. Fine grained and mild. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Shogoin or Japanese—Also known as "Louse Resistant," as well as for its smooth, globular roots. Greens may be cut in from 25 to 30 days. Especially valuable for turnip greens. Growth upright about 2 feet high when fully developed. Due to rapid growth, it is practically free from insect attacks. Roots pure white, and from 5 to 8 inches across at maturity. Especially valuable in Texas because it seems not to be affected by either heat or drouth. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb.—60c—Postpaid.**

Seven Top (For Turnip Greens)—Grown almost entirely for the tops, which are used for greens. Very hardy, standing severe cold; growth usually continues throughout the winter. Root woody and not used, ordinarily. This variety produces splendid stock feed, similar to rape. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Yellow Flesh Variety

Amber Globe—Table size 60 days. Roots grow 5 to 6 inches in diameter; globular shape and the skin is clear, yellow, tinged with green at the top. Flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, sweet and tender. Extensively grown for stock, also for table. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

RUTABAGAS

3/4 CUP RUTABAGAS CONTAINS:	
36 Calories	120 Milligrams Vitamin B2
25 Units Vitamin A	26 Milligrams Vitamin C
75 Gammas Vitamin B1	

CULTURE—Same as turnips.

American Purple Top or Improved Long Island—80 days. Small top. Roots are short necked, globe shaped and grow to a large size. Excellent for both table use and stock feeding. Keeps well. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 60c—Postpaid.**

MAGNOLIA CANTALOUPE

Green Flesh Varieties

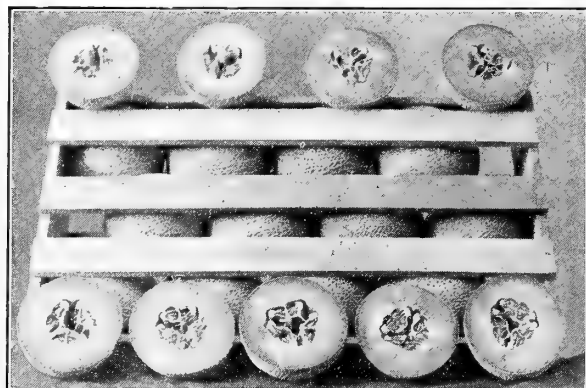
Rocky Ford Netted Rock—95 days. 5 1/2 x 5 inches. 2 1/2 lbs. Unexcelled flavor. Most popular of all green meated varieties. Vine is hardy and a good producer. Flesh green, spicy and sweet. Rind heavily netted, with ribs scarcely noticeable. Good shipper. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 85c—Postpaid.**

Golden Beauty — Casaba—105 days, 8 x 7 inches, 6 lbs. The most popular of the Casabas. Flesh is white in color, very sweet and spicy. Skin a beautiful golden color when mature, quite wrinkled. The outside of the fruit is bright yellow when ready to pick. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 85c—Postpaid.**

Honey Dew — 110 days. 7 1/2 x 7 inches, 6 1/2 lbs. Fine shipper. Adapted to the South, but does not do well elsewhere. Flesh green, sweet and tender. Rind white, with some net, ripening to

a light cream color. If properly stored, remains edible for months. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 85c—Postpaid.**

Honey Ball—105 days, 5 x 4 3/4 inches, 3 lbs. Sweet, spicy flavor. Flesh green, very thick and edible to the rind. Rind white with heavy netting and quite hard. Very good for shipping. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 85c—Postpaid.**



Rocky Ford Netted Rock

1/2 SMALL CANTALOUPE CONTAINS:

44 Calories
900 Units Vitamin A
90 Gammas Vitamin B1

100 Milligrams Vitamin B2
50 Milligrams Vitamin C

CULTURE—After danger of frost, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam in hills, from 4 to 6 feet apart. Put 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, cover with about 1 inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. When plants begin to crowd, thin to 4 of the most vigorous plants in the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until plants make runners. Rich earth for young plants is far better, but if manure must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Vigoro has proved to be very satisfactory for fertilizing soil into which cantaloupes are to be sown. Use 1 ounce of seed to 100 hills; 2 to 3 pounds to acre.



Honey Ball

See Special Price List For Quantity Prices



Magnolia Cantaloupes (Continued)

Pink Flesh Varieties

Improved Perfecto (Also known as Superfecto)—92 days. 5½x5 inches. 3 lbs. Flesh fine grained, thick, orange colored. Very small seed cavity. Rind solidly netted with slight trace of stripe. This is a good shipping variety and does well on the late markets. Very fine flavor. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.**

Hales Best Mildew Resistant No. 45—86 days. 6x5½ inches. 4 lbs. Flesh thick, deep colored pink, finely flavored. Rind heavily netted, with a faint stripe. Seed cavity is almost as small as Perfecto. The No. 45 is a true Hales Best type of outstanding merit. It is resistant to powdery mildew. Practically the leader in the cantaloupe field.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 85c Postpaid.**

Hearts of Gold—88 days. 5½x5½ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh deep golden salmon, of exceptionally fine quality. Rind well net-

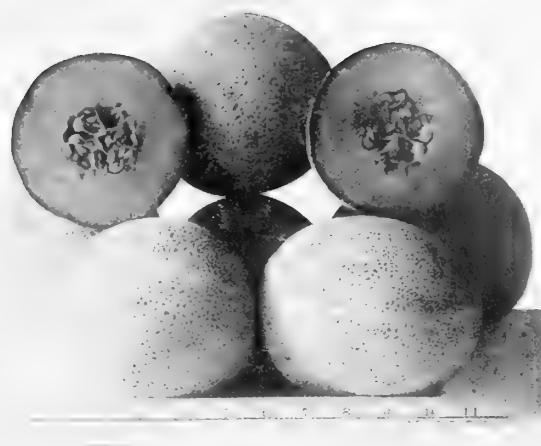
ted, excepting a narrow stripe between shallow ribs. A splendid shipping melon.

—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.**

Pollack 10-25—95 days. 5½x5 inches. 2½ lbs. This is a Rocky Ford type. Flesh is salmon tinted, fruits uniform and very heavily netted with no trace of ribs. Good shipper.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.**

Banana—94 days. 20½ x 4 inches. Weight 7½ lbs. Vigorous, hardy variety. Flesh pink and quite delicious. Skin lemon colored at maturity.

An extremely long melon, tapering at both ends and usually curved at the stem end. For use in home market.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 85c—Postpaid.**



Hales Best No. 45

Sizes and weights given are approximate.
Weather conditions will naturally
cause variations

MAGNOLIA WATERMELON SEEDS

NOTED FOR ABUNDANT YIELDS

1 MEDIUM SERVING OF WATERMELON CONTAINS:

90 Calories
450 Units Vita-
min A

180 Gammas Vit-
amin B1
84 Milligrams
Vitamin B2

vigorous and productive. Flesh very bright rich red, fine flavored melon, medium to large oblong, tapering slightly toward stem end. Rind, dark bluish green. Fine for home and nearby markets but a poor shipper. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Blue Watson—85 days. 35 lbs. Good shipper. Vines hardy

and very prolific. Flesh, deep red. Melon oblong. Similar to Tom Watson. Rind, dark blue green, and very tough.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Irish Grey—90 days. 35 lbs. Deliciously flavored. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh very bright red, sweet, and free from stringiness. Melon long and large. Rind light green color. Good shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Wonder Melon—85 days. 30 lbs. Vines vigorous and prolific. Flesh rich, red, well flavored to rind. Melon large and long, resembling Tom Watson, though thicker. Rind, dark solid green. Good shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Georgia Rattlesnake—92 days. 30 lbs. Tender and sweet. Vines hardy and productive. Flesh scarlet. Melon long, cylindrical. Rind light green, with lighter mottled stripe. Very fine shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Golden Honey—Yellow Flesh. 90 days. 25 lbs. Vines hardy and productive. Flesh, delightful spotted golden, most delicious

CULTURE—Seed should be planted in hills, about 10 or 12 seeds to the hill, 6 to 8 feet apart. Fertilize soil with Vigoro or well rotted manure and plant seeds when ground is warm and dry, young watermelon plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. After plants have formed the first rough leaves, thin to 2 or 3 of the hardest to each hill. Water frequently with liquid manure to hasten growth and diminish danger from insect pests. Cultivate until plants cover the ground. Use 1 to 2 pounds of seed to acre

taste. Melon oblong in shape. Rind dark green with irregular stripes of darker green. The best of the yellow fleshed melons and grows increasingly popular with our trade.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Round Varieties

Black Diamond or Florida Giant—95 days. 40 lbs. Fine quality. Vines strong and fairly prolific. Flesh deep red, good texture and quite sweet. Melon large round. Rind, rich dark green. Seed rather large and black. Good for local market and home, and ships well, a great favorite.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.**

Stone Mountain—True Strain. 85 days. 40 lbs. One of the best in quality. Flesh rich red, of fine texture, tender, sweet and luscious. Vines vigorous, fairly prolific. Melon round, slightly elongated, some melons slightly lobed. Rind, light green indistinctly veined with darker green in a fine mesh design. Stands shipping if handled with care.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Dixie Queen—85 days. 32 pounds. Sweetness and flavor unsurpassed. Vines robust and prolific. Flesh, brilliant scarlet, ripening to within one-half inch of rind; fine texture free from stringiness. Melon round; rind, alternating stripes of very light, ivory green and very dark green. Seeds small, white and very few to melon.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.**

Long Varieties

Magnolia Special Tom Watson—92 days. 50 lbs. Delightfully flavored. Very hardy and prolific. Flesh deep red, free from white hearts and stringiness. Melon oblong; rind dark green. Seeds light brown. Very popular with market growers in this area. Good shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.**

Cletex (also known as Spotted Watson)—90 days. 30 lbs. Good shipper. Vigorous vines, good producer. Flesh red and sweet. Melon similar in shape to Watsons. Rind mottled green. Very tough. Seeds brown smeared.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 60c—Postpaid.**

Halbert Honey—87 days. 32 lbs. Fine quality. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh crimson red, coloring close to rind, entirely free from stringiness. Melon long, cylindrical. Rind deep green and thin. For home and nearby markets. Second only to Kleckley Sweet in popularity.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Kleckley Sweet (Georgia Sweet)—88 days. 40 lbs. Exceptionally sweet. Vines

See Special Price List For Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



VEGETABLES—VITAMIN AND NUTRIENT CONTENT

WHAT THE LABORATORY SAYS THEY DO FOR BODILY VIGOR AND BUILD-UP

CALORIES—Measurements of heat or energy-producing value of foods. Approximately, each 4,000 calories eaten in excess over bodily needs becomes 1 pound of fat.

Calorie intake must vary with: body weight, age, sex, growth, exercise or work, and temperature.

VITAMIN A—Helps to strengthen vision; protects against colds and other infections; builds up organs throughout the body.

Being soluble in fat, Vitamin A is stored by the body, if excess is taken. It is destroyed in foods by long cooking.

VITAMIN B1—(Thiamin). See Vitamin B2

VITAMIN B2—(Riboflavin)—The nerve, "morale" and pep vitamins; very important for normal growth, reproduction, lactation and utilization of energy foods.

Being soluble in water, they do not store up in the body, and must be replenished daily. Partially lost in cooking, if liquids thrown away.

VITAMIN C—(Ascorbic Acid)—Prevents scurvy, bleeding gums, slow healing of infections, tendency to bruise easily; important in health of teeth and bones.

Vitamin C is not stored up in the body, and must be replenished daily. It is easily destroyed in storing, cooking and soaking foods in water.

PROTEIN—Important for growth and maintenance of life. Foods containing a high content of protein are milk, eggs, cheese, meats, fish, nuts, soybeans, etc.

CALCIUM—Important to health of bones and teeth and aiding cells of the body to function

properly. Milk, buttermilk and cheese are chief sources.

Stores in bones, if excess is taken. Some authorities do not agree that adults require as much calcium as infants and children.

PHOSPHORUS—Gives rigidity to bones and teeth, and works with calcium in furnishing normal growth and maintenance of body cells.

Is stored in bones or thrown off by kidneys, if excess is taken. Eggs, meats, fish, fowl, whole-grain breads, cereals, milk and buttermilk are chief sources.

IRON—Enters into composition of red corpuscles of the body, and helps carry oxygen to cells of the body.

Sources well utilized are: liver, kidney, heart, lean meats, black strap molasses, egg yolk, dried fruits, cereals.

VEGETABLE	Measure	Calories	A	B1	B2	C	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron
	Individual Serving		Units	(Thiamin) Gammas	(Riboflavin) Milligrams	(Ascorbic Acid) Milligrams	Grams	Milligrams	Milligrams	Milligrams
Artichoke	1 Medium	32	200	75	15	10	1	20	47	.4
Asparagus (bleached)	8 Stalks	20	0	150	65	12	2	21	40	1.
Asparagus (green)	7 Stalks	20	1,100	360	65	20	2	21	40	1.
Beans, Lima, dry	½ Cup	129	0	300	250	0	8	72	386	2.9
Beans, Lima, green	½ Cup	116	900	225	250	42	7	21	130	.9
Beans, green, cooked	¾ Cup	43	950	60	100	8	2	55	50	1.1
Beets, cooked	½ Cup	40	50	41	37	8	2	28	42	2.8
Beet, greens, cooked	½ Cup	28	22,000	100	500	50	2	94	40	3.2
Broccoli, flower	¾ Cup	35	6,000	120	350	65	2	64	106	1.3
Broccoli, leaf	¾ Cup	35	30,000	120	687	90	3	262	67	2.3
Broccoli, stem	¾ Cup	35	2,000	0	187	0	2	83	35	1.1
Brussels Sprouts	¾ Cup	55	400	180	90	130	4	27	121	2.1
Cabbage, inside, raw	1 Cup	28	0	78	75	50	2	46	34	.2
Cabbage, Chinese, raw	1 Cup	30	5,000	36	462	50	2	400	72	2.5
Cabbage, green, raw	1 Cup	28	160	90	150	50	2	429	72	2.8
Cantaloupe (See Melon)										
Carrots, raw	½ Cup	30	4,500	70	75	5	1	45	41	.6
Cauliflower	¾ Cup	25	10	85	90	75	2	122	60	.9
Celery, bleached	4 Stalks	19	20	30	15	5	1	78	46	.5
Celery, green	4 Stalks	19	640	30	45	7	1	98	46	.8
Chard, leaves, cooked	½ Cup	25	15,000	450	165	37	2	150	50	3.1
Collards, cooked	½ Cup	41	6,300	130	*	70	3	207	75	3.4
Corn, canned, yellow	½ Cup	120	900	130	120	4	4	6	103	.4
Corn, on cob, yellow	1 Medium	90	860	209	55	8	3	8	103	.4
Cucumbers	1 Medium	15	35	60	54	12	1	10	21	.3
Egg Plant	½ Cup	15	70	42	36	10	1	11	31	.5
Endive	10 Stalks	8	15,000	58	72	20	1	104	39	1.2
Kale, cooked	½ Cup	45	20,000	180	570	96	4	195	67	2.5
Kohi Rabi	¾ Cup	32	0	30	120	50	2	195	60	.7
Lettuce, green	10 Leaves	10	2,000	75	150	7	1	49	28	1.5
Lettuce, white	¼ Head	10	125	51	62	5	1	17	40	.5
Melon, Cantaloupe	½ Small	44	900	90	100	50	1	32	30	.5
Melon, Honey Dew	½ Medium	35	100	0	0	90	0	0	0	.0
Melon, Watermelon	Med. Slice	90	450	180	84	22	0	33	9	.6
Mustard Greens, cooked	½ Cup	25	11,000	138	450	125	2	291	84	9.1
Okra	½ Cup	24	440	126	0	17	2	72	62	2.1
Onions, dry	2 Small	45	0	42	125	2	1	41	47	.3
Onions, fresh	4 Medium	42	60	42	125	7	1	41	47	.4
Parsley	½ Cup	24	8,000	57	0	70	20	23	15	9.6
Parsnips	½ Cup	65	100	120	0	40	2	60	76	1.7
Peanuts	1½ Nuts	110	70	225	110	0	5	15	73	.4
Peas, dried, cooked	½ Cup	173	520	142	162	0	12	17	80	2.8
Peas, fresh, cooked	½ Cup	100	1,500	390	250	20	7	28	127	2.0
Peppers, green	1 Medium	25	700	25	25	125	1	12	28	.4
Peppers, pimiento	2 Medium	23	500	0	0	200	1	6	26	.4
Pie Plant (See Rhubarb)										
Potatoes, sweet	1 Medium	130	3,600	155	150	25	3	19	45	.9
Potatoes, white, baked	1 Medium	92	0	200	75	20	3	13	53	1.5
Potatoes, white, raw	1 Medium	90	0	220	75	33	3	13	53	1.5
Potatoes, yam	1 Medium	150	5,000	180	360	6	2	44	50	1.1
Pumpkin	½ Cup	27	2,500	56	57	8	1	23	50	.9
Radishes	15 Large	22	0	30	54	25	1	21	29	.9
Rhubarb	½ Cup	20	650	24	24	12	1	48	18	.5
Rutabagas	¾ Cup	36	25	75	120	26	1	74	56	.7
Salsify (Oyster Plant)	2 Roots	78	0	0	0	7	3	60	53	1.2
Soybeans, dry, cooked	½ Cup	108	10	525	300	0	20	104	300	4.0
Spinach, cooked	½ Cup	25	11,000	90	312	30	2	78	46	2.5
Squash, Hubbard, cooked	½ Cup	46	4,000	50	70	3	1	19	15	.5
Squash, summer, cooked	½ Cup	15	1,000	40	50	3	1	18	15	.3
Tomatoes, canned	½ Cup	25	1,000	75	50	20	1	10	29	.5
Tomatoes, fresh	1 Medium	20	1,500	110	50	25	1	11	29	.4
Tomato Juice, canned	8 Ozs.	48	3,700	195	125	48	2	21	38	1.0
Turnips, cooked	½ Cup	33	0	62	62	22	1	56	47	.5
Turnips, raw	1 Medium	33	0	65	62	30	1	56	47	.6
Turnip Greens, cooke	½ Cup	28	11,000	60	450	130	2	347	49	3.4

These are MAGNOLIA SEED CO. CHARTS

Magnolia Seed Company wanted more complete and usable Vitamin and Nutrient charts than seemed available from any one source. Therefore, these tables were painstakingly compiled by the Dicklow Advertising Agency, especially for them, from many authoritative sources.

EQUIVALENT MEASURES

3 teaspoons	—1 Tablespoon
16 Tablespoons	—1 Standard cup
8 ounces	—1 cup
32 ounces	—1 quart

WEIGHTS

1 Gamma (or Microgram)	—1-Millionth of gram
1,000 Gammas	—1 Milligram
1,000 Milligrams	—1 Gram
28.35 Grams	—1 ounce
1 Milligram Vitamin B	—333 Units
1 Milligram Vitamin C	—20 Units



SELECT VITAMINS BY THESE TABLES

VEGETABLES ANALYZED FOR NUTRITIONAL CONTENT BY VOLUME

VITAMIN A

Suggested daily requirement in units, per pound of ideal body weight:

Infants	Children	Adults
300	200	150

Example: If your ideal weight is 130, multiply 130x150—giving you a daily Vitamin A requirement of 19,500 units.

VEGETABLES—VITAMIN A CONTENT (Individual portions—see alphabetical chart)

Broccoli, leaf ..30,000	Corn, canned, yellow	900
Beets, greens, cooked	Melon, cantaloupe	900
Kale	Corn, on cob	860
Chard	Peppers, green	700
Mustard Greens	Rhubarb	650
Endive	Celery, green	640
Turnip Greens	Peas, dried	520
Spinach	Peppers	
Parsley	Pimiento	500
Collards, cooked	Watermelon	450
Cabbage, Chinese, raw	Okra	440
Potatoes, yams	Brussels	
Carrots	Sprouts	400
Squash, Hubbard	Artichoke	200
Tomato Juice, canned	Cabbage, green, raw	160
Potatoes, sweet	Lettuce, white	125
Pumpkin	Melon, Honey Dew	100
Lettuce, green	Parsnips	100
Egg Plant	Egg Plant	70
Peppers, green	Peanuts	70
Tomatoes, fresh	Onions, fresh	60
Asparagus, green	Beets, cooked	50
Squash, summer, cooked	Cucumbers	35
Tomatoes, canned	Rutabagas	25
Beans, green, cooked	Celery, green	20
Beans, Lima, green	Celery, bleached	10
	Soybeans, dried, cooked	10

VITAMIN B1

Suggested daily requirement of Vitamin B1 (Thiamin) in gammas, per pound of ideal body weight:

Infants	Children	Adults
50	40	35

Example: If ideal weight is 130, multiply 130x35—giving you a daily requirement of Vitamin B1 of 1950 gammas.

VEGETABLES—VITAMIN B1 CONTENT (Thiamin)

Soybeans, dried, cooked	Cantaloupe	90
Chard	Spinach	90
Peas, fresh, cooked	Cauliflower	85
Asparagus, green	Cabbage, inside, raw	78
Beans, Lima, dry	Artichoke	75
Beans, Lima, green	Lettuce, green	75
Peanuts	Rutabagas	75
Potatoes, white, raw	Tomatoes, canned	75
Corn, on cob	Carrots	70
Potatoes, white, baked	Turnips, raw	65
Tomato, juice, canned	Turnips, cooked	62
Kale, cooked	Turnip Greens, cooked	60
Brussels Sprouts	Cucumbers	60
Watermelon	Endive	58
Potatoes, yam	Parsley	57
Asparagus, bleached	Pumpkins	56
Potatoes, sweet	Lettuce, white	51
Peas, dried, cooked	Squash, Hubbard	50
Corn, fresh or canned, yellow	Egg Plant	42
Okra	Onions, dry or fresh	42
Broccoli, flower	Beets, cooked	41
Parsnips	Squash, summer, cooked	40
Beet Greens, cooked	Cabbage, Chinese, raw	36
Cabbage, green, raw	Celery, green or bleached	30
	Kohl Rabi	30
	Radishes	30
	Peppers, green	25
	Rhubarb	24

CALCIUM

(For Calcium Content, See Alphabetical Chart)

Suggested daily requirement, in Milligrams, PER PERSON:

Infants	Children	Adults
1,000	1,000	1,000

VITAMIN B2

(Riboflavin)

Suggested daily requirement, of Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin) in gammas, PER PERSON, per day:

Infants	Children	Adults
2,000	3,000-4,000	4,000-5,000

VEGETABLES—VITAMIN B2 (Riboflavin) CONTENT

Broccoli, leaves	Peanuts	110
Kale	Beans, green, cooked	100
Beet Greens, cooked	Cantaloupe	100
Cabbage, Chinese, raw	Brussels Sprouts	90
Mustard Greens, cooked	Cauliflower	90
Turnip Greens, cooked	Watermelon	84
Potatoes, yam	Cabbage, inside, raw	75
Broccoli, flower	Carrots	75
Spinach, cooked	Potatoes, white, baked	75
Soybeans, dried, cooked	Squash, Hubbard	75
Beans, Lima, dry	Endive	72
Peas, fresh, cooked	Asparagus	65
Broccoli, stem	Lettuce, white	62
Chard, leaves, cooked	Turnips, cooked or raw	62
Lettuce, green	Pumpkins	57
Cabbage, green, raw	Corn, on cob	55
Potatoes, sweet	Cucumbers	54
Onions, fresh or dry	Radishes	54
Tomato, juice, canned	Squash, summer, cooked	50
Corn, canned, yellow	Tomatoes, canned, fresh	50
Kohl Rabi	Celery, green	45
Rutabagas	Beets, cooked	37
	Egg Plant	36
	Peppers, green	25
	Rhubarb	24
	Artichoke	15
	Celery, bleached	15

VITAMIN C

(Ascorbic Acid)

Suggested daily requirement in Milligrams, per pound of ideal body weight:

Infants	Children	Adults
5	3	2

Example: If your weight should be 130, and you are an adult, multiply 130x2—giving you a daily Vitamin C requirement of 260 Milligrams.

VEGETABLES—VITAMIN C CONTENT (Individual portions—see alphabetical chart)

Peppers	Potatoes, sweet	25
Brussels Sprouts	Radishes	25
Turnip Greens, cooked	Tomatoes, fresh	25
Mustard Greens, cooked	Watermelon	22
Peppers, green	Turnips, cooked	22
Kale, cooked	Asparagus, green	20
Broccoli, leaf	Endive	20
Melon, Honey Dew	Peas, fresh, cooked	20
Cauliflower	Potatoes, white, baked	20
Collards	Tomatoes, canned	20
Parsley	Okra	17
Broccoli, flower	Asparagus	12
Beet Greens, cooked	Cucumbers	12
Cabbage, inside, raw	Rhubarb	12
Cabbage, green, raw	Artichoke	10
Cabbage, Chinese, raw	Egg Plant	10
Kohl Rabi	Beets, cooked	8
Tomato, juice, canned	Beans	8
Beans, Lima, green	Corn, on cob	8
Parsnips	Pumpkin	8
Chard, leaves, cooked	Celery	7
Potatoes, white, raw	Lettuce	7
Spinach, cooked	Onions, fresh	7
Turnips, raw	Salsify	7
Rutabagas	Pumpkin	6
	Carrots	5
	Celery, bleached	5
	Lettuce, white	5
	Corn, canned, yellow	4
	Squash, Hubbard	3
	Squash, summer	3
	Onions, dry	2

PROTEIN

Suggested daily requirement in Grams, per person:

Infants	Children	Adults
1.5 to 2 Grams per pound	1 to 9 yrs. 40-70 Grams 13-20 yrs. 75-100 Grams	70-80 Grams Depending on activity

CALORIES

Suggested daily requirement in calories, PER POUND OF IDEAL WEIGHT:

Infants	Children	Adults
45	20-30	20—physical work 15—sedentary 8-12—reducing

Example: If your weight should be 130, and you do physical work, multiply 130x20—giving you a daily calorie requirement of 2,600.

VEGETABLES—CALORIE CONTENT (Individual portions—see alphabetical chart)

Peas, dried, cooked	Beans, green, cooked	43
Potatoes, yam	Onions, fresh	42
Beans, Lima, dry	Collards	41
Potatoes, sweet	Beets, cooked	40
Corn, canned, yellow	Rutabagas	36
Beans, Lima, green	Broccoli	35
Peanuts	Melon, Honey Dew	35
Soybeans, dried, cooked	Turnips, cooked or raw	33
Peas, fresh, cooked	Artichoke	32
Potatoes, white, baked	Kohl Rabi	32
Corn, on cob	Cabbage, Chinese, raw	30
Watermelon	Carrots	30
Salsify	Turnip Greens	28
Parsnips	Cabbage, cooked	28
Brussels Sprouts	Beets, greens, cooked	28
Tomato Juice, canned	Pumpkin	27
Squash, Hubbard	Cauliflower	25
Onions, dry	Chard	25
Kale	Mustard Greens	25
Cantaloupe	Spinach	25
	Tomatoes, canned	25

IRON

Suggested daily requirement in Milligrams, PER PERSON:

Infants	Children	Adults
12	20	20-25

VEGETABLES—IRON CONTENT (Individual portions—see Alphabetical Chart)

Parsley	Tomato, juice, canned	1.
Mustard Greens	Beans, Lima, green .....	.9
Soybeans, dried, cooked	Cauliflower .....	.9
Collards, cooked	Potatoes, sweet .....	.9
Turnip Greens, cooked	Pumpkin .....	.9
Beet Greens, cooked	Radishes .....	.9
Chard, cooked	Celery, green .....	.8
Beans, Lima, dry	Kohl Rabi .....	.7
Beets	Rutabagas .....	.7
Cabbage, green, raw	Carrots .....	.6
Peas, dried, cooked	Watermelon .....	.6
Cabbage, Chinese, raw	Turnips, raw .....	.6
Kale, cooked	Celery, bleached .....	.5
Spinach, cooked	Egg Plant .....	.5
Broccoli, leaf	Cantaloupe .....	.5
Brussels Sprouts	Rhubarb .....	.5
Okra	Squash, Hubbard, cooked .....	.5
Peas, fresh, cooked	Tomatoes, canned .....	.5
Parsnips	Turnips .....	.5
Lettuce, green	Artichoke .....	.4
Potatoes, white, baked or raw	Corn, canned, yellow .....	.4
Broccoli, flower	Corn, on cob .....	.4
Endive	Onions, fresh .....	.4
Salsify	Peanuts .....	.4
Beans, green, cooked	Peppers, green or Pimiento .....	.4
Broccoli, stem	Tomatoes, fresh .....	.4
Potatoes, yam	Cucumbers .....	.4
Asparagus, green or bleached	Onions, dry .....	.3
	Squash, summer .....	.3
	Cabbage, inside, raw .....	.2

PHOSPHORUS (For Phosphorus Content, See Alphabetical Chart)

Suggested daily requirement in Milligram PER PERSON:

Infants	Children	Adults
930	1,000 to 1,500	1,500





MAGNOLIA SEEDS



★ Star means they are exceptionally fine.

FLOWERS

★ Star means they are exceptionally fine.

(Turn to Page 29 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)

VINES AND FLOWERING CLIMBERS



Ageratum—For border or bedding

CARDINAL CLIMBER — Dainty annual climber for warm, sunny locations. Foliage fern-like; flowers cardinal-red. Blooms abundantly until frost. **Pkt. 15c.**

CYPRESS VINE—Soft, deep green fern-like foliage. Flowers trumpet-like with star shaped rims. **Pkt. 15c.**

GOURDS—Fruits are frequently painted and varnished for house ornaments.

Mixed, Large Fruited. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mixed, Small Fruited. **Pkt. 10c.**

JACK BEAN (HYACINTH BEAN) — Quick growing climber producing heart-shaped leaves and numerous spikes of pea-like flowers and ornamental seed pods. **PURPLE, WHITE or MIXED. Pkt. 10c.**

MOON FLOWER—Very vigorous climber. Flowers often four inches across and the leaves make excellent shade. Flowers open each evening and remain until morning.

NOCTIFLORA, White—Pkt. 10c.

BONA NOX, Blue with purple throat. Pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORY—Showy climber. Brilliant morning blooms.

★ **HEAVENLY BLUE**—A lovely deep blue.—**Pkt. 10c.**

★ **SCARLET O'HARA**—The new brilliant dark wine red. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **PEARLY GATES**—Very early blooming, free flowering, large white flowers, blending to cream, deep in the throat. **Pkt. 10c.**

GIANT MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

★ **QUEEN'S WREATH (MEXICAN LOVE VINE)**—Also known as Mountain rose, Coral Bell or Coral Vine. Its long racemes of rose-pink flowers are very lovely and the foliage, while not especially heavy, is attractive. **Pkt. 10c.**

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN — Rapid climber. Bears large sprays of bright sweet pea-like flowers. Dry beans are bright scarlet spotted with purple. **Pkt. 10c.**

SWEET PEAS (EARLY SPENCERS)—For Christmas blooming, plant Early Spencers in July and August. In south Texas especially these early flowering Spencers are very popular.

MARINER, Blue; BALL'S ROSE; or Mixed. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 60c.

SWEET PEAS (LATE SPENCERS) — Plant about November in a trench 18 inches deep, covering seed about one inch. Then add an inch of soil as the tops come through. This will develop a deep root which will carry the plants through into the late summer. Their fragrant blooms are lovely for cut flowers. Cutting insures a larger quantity of blooms. Flowers exceptionally large.

RED SUPREME—Crimson Scarlet.

WELCOME—Dazzling Scarlet.

GIGANTIC—Clear White.

OLYMPIA—Rich Purple.

ROSIE—Gorgeous Rose Pink.

REFLECTION—Clear Blue.

POWERS-COURT—Lovely Lavender.

PIRATE GOLD—Golden Orange.

MIXED—Mixture of fine colors.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c.



Bachelor Button—An old favorite.

MAGNOLIA FLOWER SEEDS — Fresh • Vital

AGERATUM (FLOSS FLOWER) (See Illustration)—Feathery flowers, borne in dense clusters. Very decorative for bouquets. Drouth resistant.

BLUE PERFECTION—The popular deep blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM—Clusters of small white flowers. Very fragrant and very attractive in small bouquets. Cut back plants for a constant succession of blooms. **Pkt. 10c.**

VIOLET QUEEN—Beautiful deep lavender flowers on compact plants. A fine border plant. **Pkt. 10c.**

AMARANTHUS (LOVE LIES BLEEDING)—Long drooping crimson spikes of flowers. Do well in good moist, lime soil, but colorings are more vivid in poorer ground. **Pkt. 10c.**

ANCHUSA—This bright gentian blue flowered perennial is graceful and pleasing. Frequently used in borders. **Pkts. 10c.**

ASTERS (GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA, WILT-RESISTANT)—Wilt-resistant strains

of asters have increased this flower's popularity. We recommend fresh seed and fresh soil annually. Desirable cut flowers. For early blooming, start seeds indoors or in hot beds in December and January. Transplant when danger of frost is over. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

BACHELOR BUTTON (CORN FLOWER)—(See Illustration)—Blossoms are somewhat thistle-like in form. Drouth-resistant. Blue, Rose or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

BALSAM (LADY'S SLIPPER) (See Illustration)—Does well in partial shade. Double blossoms cling closely to the central stalk. Plants sturdy and bushy and can stand hot sunshine, rich soil and plenty of water. Colors frequently mix in the flower. Shades of rose, pink and lavender. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **BLUE LACE FLOWER** — Dainty, lacy clusters of sky blue flowers make this plant especially appealing. Its flowers add charm to bouquets. **Pkt. 10c.**



Balsam (Lady Slipper)

Above Prices Postpaid—Ask for Quantity Prices



BEAUTIFY BARE SPOTS WITH FLOWERS

(See Page 29 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)

★ Star Means Exceptionally Fine

CALENDULA (POT MARIGOLD)—Blossoms all summer in almost any soil if seed pods are kept off. Likes moist soil.

CAMPFIRE—Dark orange with a scarlet sheen. Early and very pleasing. **Pkt. 10c.**

ORANGE SHAGGY—Different from the usual calendula, and rarely beautiful. Petals lacinated, giving shaggy appearance. **Pkt. 10c.**

ORANGE KING—Deep orange with dark center.

LEMON QUEEN—Lemon yellow.

MIXED—Mixture of above.

Pkt. 10c

CALLIOPSIS—An old favorite. Graceful single flowers, in shades of gold, yellow, and brown. Drouth resistant.

★ **GOLDEN CROWN**—Award of merit. All American selection 1938. Its fragrant, rich, orange-yellow flowers borne on long wiry stems are fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED. Pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT—Well suited to this section. Need plenty of sunshine and only a moderate amount of water.

★ **GIANT WHITE HYACINTH FLOWERED** (See illustration)—Produces large floral spikes resembling a well formed hyacinth. **Pkt. 10c.**

UMBELLATA—A compact round flower, umbrella formed. Delightful for bouquets. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **CANTERBURY BELLS**—Branching plants bear heavily, double canterbury bells of various shades of blue and pink. **Pkt. 10c.**

CARNATION (See Illustration)—With a protection of litter or straw, these flowers stand the winter and flower freely the following spring.

★ **CHABAUD'S GIANT**—Bloom about six months after planting. Produces an



Hyacinth Flowered Candytuft—very showy.

CARNATION (Continued)

abundance of large, double, clove-scented flowers. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 15c.**

CASTOR BEANS—Strong growing plants, with ornamental foliage well adapted for border backgrounds, temporary screen plantings. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **CHINESE WOOLFLOWER**—Lovely, and unusual. Branches luxuriantly and vivid flower clusters, like balls of yarn are borne on the end of branches. Flowers are very lasting. A single plant often looks like a big bouquet. **Pkt. 10c.**



Clarkia—Lovely flowers.

CHRYSANthemum, DOUBLE—Bloom in the late summer and fall. Size of flower increased by pinching off buds, allowing fewer to bloom. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

CLARKIA, DOUBLE—Plant is graceful and erect, foliage light green. Likes poor soil. Delicately colored double flowers set closely along stem. Colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

COCKSCOMB—A fine foliage plant. Does well on poor soils.

CRISTATA, TALL CRIMSON (2½ ft.) True Cockscumb type with large, ruffled, velvety crest. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **PLUMOSA, FIERY RED** (2½ ft.) Compact pyramidal plant producing plumes in many colors similar to Willow Plumes. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **PRESIDENT THIERS** (1 ft.)—Enormous, velvety, crimson combs bronze foliage. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

★ **COLEUS**—Large leaved foliage plant used extensively for borders and window boxes. Beautiful leaves of green, red and yellow. **Pkt. 25c.**

★ **COLUMBINE (MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S STRAIN OF LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS)**—The blooms of these dainty flowers are very large and the spurs quite long. Wide range of colors with pastel tones predominating. **Pkt. 15c.**

★ **COREOPSIS — MAYFIELD GIANT**—A much improved type of coreopsis. Large single flowers of bright golden yellow. Long stems. Drouth resistant. **Pkt. 10c.**

CORN FLOWER—See Bachelor Button.



Tall Crimson Cockscomb

COSMOS—Bloom in late summer and fall. Do well in any sunny place. Bloom more profusely in poor soil, which prevents excessive root growth. Drouth resistant.

EXTRA EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED—A charming cosmos having a large center crest. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

ORANGE FLARE—Improved Klondyke. Golden-orange. Fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED—Variety of brilliant colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

DAHLIA—See Back Cover.

DAISY—SHASTA—Large white, single blooms with yellow centers. Pinch back early buds to improve size of later flowers. Valuable for borders and bouquets. **Pkt. 10c.**

PAINTED (20-in.)—Free-flowering, producing quantities of blooms of delicate coloring, poised on long, stiff stems. **Pkt. 10c.**



Canterbury Bells



Dainty, Colorful Columbines



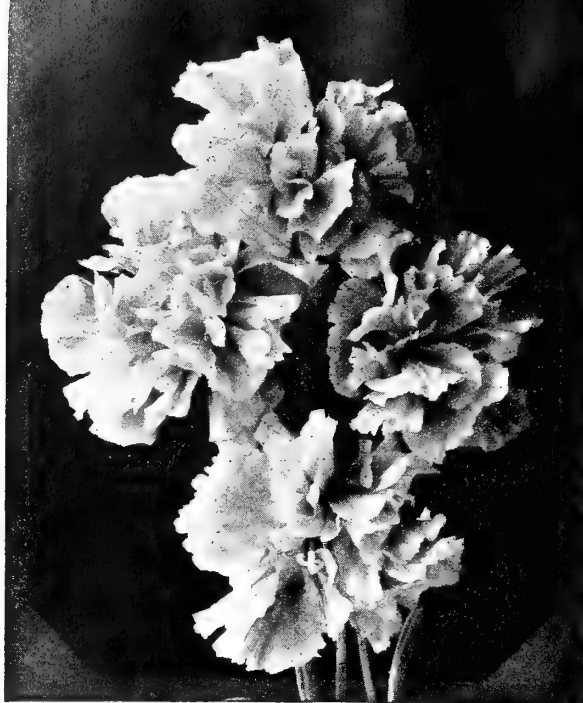
Spicy, Fragrant Carnation

Above Prices Postpaid—Ask for Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



Page 21



Godetia—Gorgeous and easy to grow.



DELPHINIUM (See back cover for illustration)—Blackmore and Langdon type hybrids: very handsome tall perennial Larkspur. We recommend the trial of these unusually attractive flowers. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25c.**

FORGET-ME-NOT—A lovely border plant. Velvety leaves, above which rise pretty floral clusters of clear blue, five-petaled blossoms. **Pkt. 15c.**

FOUR O'CLOCK — MARVEL OF PERU—Similar to Periwinkle in hardness. Flowers open late in afternoon. Drouth resistant. Colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**



Four O'clock—A brilliant hedge plant.

FLOWER SEEDS

(Planting Data, Page 29; Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)

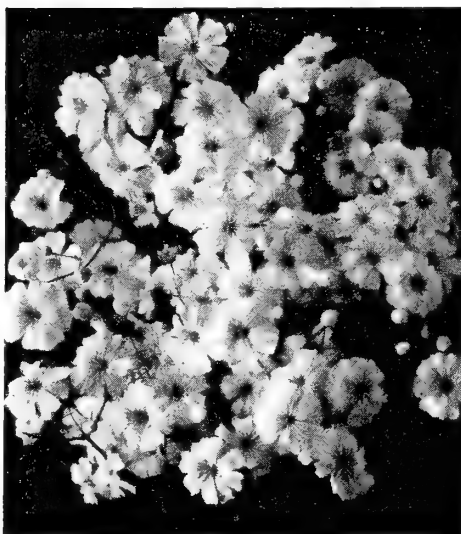
GAILLARDIA—These flowers provide brilliant coloring over a long period. Splendid for mass planting and cut flowers. Drouth resistant. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **GERANIUM**—Usually grown from cuttings. Seeds are the only means of producing new varieties. Reds predominate, but soft tints of pink, rose and white are frequent. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 25c.**

GLOBE AMARANTH (OLD FASHIONED BACHELOR BUTTON)—Everlasting or straw-flower. Clover-like blossoms of brilliant purplish-red, soft pink and white often striped with violet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

GODETIA—These hardy annuals provide graceful sprays for cut flower purposes. Their ease of growth (treatment similar to Cosmos and Zinnia) makes them especially pleasing in Texas. Do well in poor soil. Mixed double. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **GYPSOPHILA — COVENT GARDEN STRAIN — BABY'S BREATH**—Dry and use year around. Plant literally covered with delicate flowers.



Gypsophila, Covent Garden Strain—adds charm to any bouquet or garden.

GYPSOPHILA—(Continued)
GRANDIFLORA ALBA—Improved, large flowered white. **Pkt. 10c.**

ROSEA—A beautiful shade of rose. **Pkt. 10c.**

HIBISCUS—Used extensively for background. Produces large, showy flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Very hardy. Colors mixed, shades of red, pink and white. **Pkt. 10c.**

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) SUN GOLD—Strikingly beautiful. 100 per cent double sunflowers. Plants grow 4 to 5 ft. and brilliant golden yellow flowers measure from 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Easy to grow. A midsummer splash of color. **Pkt. 10c.**

HOLLYHOCKS—Set amidst tall growing shrubs, this plant lends beauty and color to them. Lovely double flowers, deeply frilled and fringed at the edges.

PERENNIAL MIX. **Pkt. 10c.**

INDIAN SPRING—An annual Hollyhock, free blooming, semi-double: rose and pink shades. Well adapted to Texas conditions. **Pkt. 10c.**



Hibiscus—A fine background plant.

LANTANA—Above the large green leaves rise verbena-like clusters of fragrant flowers in shades of crimson, rose, orange and yellow, followed by green berries that turn later to a deep blue. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **LARKSPUR, GIANT IMPERIAL** (See illustration) (3½ ft.)—Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, the Giant Imperials have superseded all other types of Larkspurs for florists' and general garden use. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, carried on long stems, are compactly placed on upright plants requiring only about half the space needed for the stock flowered type of Larkspur.

BLUE BELL—Azure Blue.

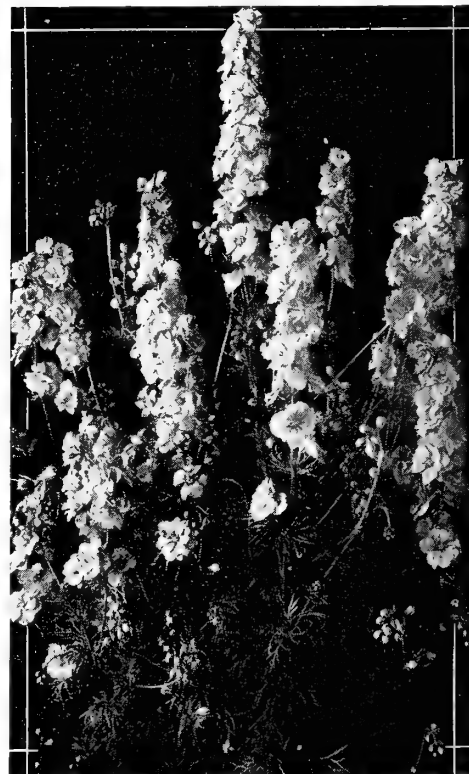
WHITE KING—Glistening White.

BLUE SPIRE—Deep Violet Blue.

LILAC SPIRE—Lovely Lilac.

EXQUISITE PINK—Soft pink, shaded salmon.

CARMINE KING—Deep carmine rose. **FINEST MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 10c.**



Giant Imperial Larkspur—Excellent early spring cutting flower, reproducing year after year.



Plant New FLOWER Varieties

(See Page 29 for Planting Data; Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)

MARIGOLD—(Continued)

★ **SUNSET GIANTS**—See Back Cover.

HARMONY MIXTURE (2 ft.) — The flowers have crested centers, flanked by deep petals and the color range includes popular orange and maroon red combinations, bright yellow, mahogany red and many others. Early blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

GUINEA GOLD MARIGOLD (See Illustration) (2 ft.)—Brilliant golden orange about 2½ inches across, semidouble, loosely ruffled. Very prolific. **Pkt. 10c.**

YELLOW SUPREME (2½ ft.)—A large lemon yellow "carnation flowered" Marigold with delicate honey-like fragrance. Increasingly popular. **Pkt. 10c.**

AFRICAN TALL DOUBLE (2½ ft.)—A beautiful flower, remains the best known and most popular of marigolds. **Pkt. 10c.**

FRENCH MARIGOLD (See illustration) (2 ft.)—Very prolific, although blooms are somewhat smaller than African. Often two-toned in yellow, browns, lemon, orange. **Pkt. 10c.**

MEXICAN FIRE

BUSH — Furnishes a quick hedge very symmetrical in appearance. Does well in poor soil. Green moss-like foliage turns bronze red at frost. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIGNONETTE

— Grown principally for delightful scent. Likes lime soil. Vigorous plant, dark leaves, cone-shaped spikes of fragrant blossoms; useful in bouquets for fragrance. **Pkt. 10c.**

NASTURTIUM (See Illustration) — Blooms early and indefinitely, if flowers are picked before seed is formed.

★ **GOLDEN GLEAM** — Fragrant double blossoms, carried on long stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **SCARLET GLEAM** — A brilliant double scarlet. **Pkt. 10c.**

MAHOGANY — A semi-double sweet scented dark mahogany red. **Pkt. 10c.**

DWARF SINGLE NASTURTIUM—Low-growing bushes. Suited for edging or borders. **Pkt. 10c.**

NIEREMBERGIA—A popular rockery and edging plant. About 6 inches high with a spread of 10 to 12 inches. Cup-like flowers of deep violet purple almost cover plant and retain color throughout summer. Plant in flat and transplant to garden. Germinates slowly. **Pkt. 25c.**

Above Prices Postpaid.—Ask for Quantity Prices.



Lantana—A most interesting plant because of its rapid changing color.

MARIGOLD—These popular flowers bloom abundantly long after most flowers are past their prime. Tall Marigolds are fine for borders; dwarfs are valuable for bedding and edging.

★ **POT 'O GOLD**—See Back Cover.

French Marigold



Guinea Gold Marigold — Among the most beautiful of the Marigolds.



Pansy—(Baby Face)

NIGELLA (LOVE-IN-A-MIST) — Indigo blue flowers on long stems which are especially fine for cutting. Fine, feathery foliage increases beauty. Likes moist soil. **Pkt. 10c.**

PANSY—Sow seeds in fall or very early spring in protected seed beds; cover lightly and transplant later, about 5 inches apart.

★ **SWISS GIANTS**—Very fine mixture of large blooming varieties. **Pkt. 25c.**

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

PETUNIA—Can be grown anywhere in mass beds, as border plants, for window boxes over-hanging terrace walls or in pots, indoor. Bloom in two months after planting.

★ **RUFFED MONSTERS** (See illustration) (14 in.)—Single blossoms. Lovely. **Pkt. 25c.**

★ **ELK'S PRIDE** (14 in.) — Deep velvety purple. Very large. **Pkt. 25c.**

★ **FLAMING VELVET** (12 in.)—Large velvety Blood Red. **Pkt. 25c.**

HEAVENLY BLUE (12 inches)—A good light blue which, however, will vary in shades of blue. **Pkt. 15c.**

HOWARD STAR IMPROVED (18 in.) —A very showy Petunia, crimson maroon in color with a clearly defined white star. **Pkt. 10c.**

ROSE OF HEAVEN—Rich brilliant rose with inconspicuous white throat. Somewhat darker than the Rosy Morn, but is equally free blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**



Ruffled Monster Petunia



Gleam Nasturtium—Double and sweet scented.

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



FLOWERS Add Beauty and Value to HOME

(See Page 29 for Planting Data. Cultural Data on Seed Packets.)

of blooms. Like lime soils. Drouth resistant. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **POPPIES—DOUBLE SHIRLEY** — The satiny texture of the beautiful Double Shirley will delight you, and the range of color of our stock is the finest available. **Pkt. 10c.**

SINGLE SHIRLEY (2 ft.)—Range in color from purest white to deepest crimson with all the intermediate shades. Many daintily edged and striped. Rarely two flowers alike. Known as "Silk Poppy." **Pkt. 10c.**

AMERICAN LEGION (2 ft.) — Giant brilliant scarlet flower with White Maltese Cross. Held erect on long, strong stems. Texture silky. **Pkt. 10c.**

ties and rose-like in double. Drouth resistant.

SINGLE MIXED. Pkt. 10c.
DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt. 15c.

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE FLOWER — The white lacy, flower so common in Texas which softens and beautifies bouquets and graces so many borders. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **SALPIGLOSSIS (PAINTED TONGUE)** — (See Illustration) — The long flowering period of this plant, combined with its showy flowers makes it desirable for every garden. Flowers are richly colored, velvety in texture, lily in shape, golden veining adds to their beauty. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **SCABIOSA, IMPERIAL GIANT BLUE MOON** (3 ft.) — Fully double and a deep lavender blue of unusual attractiveness. Won Honorable Mention in 1939 All American Selections. Blooms on long stem, fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

SCABIOSA (PIN CUSHION FLOWER) (2½ ft.) — Stamens light in color and in contrast with petals look like pins stuck into a cushion. Soft tones predominate. **Pkt. 10c.**

SNAPDRAGON (ANTIRRHINUM) — Long showy spikes of tubular flowers, with spreading lobes and finely marked throats. Fragrant as well as brilliantly colored. Very desirable for cutting. Likes poor soil. Rustproof. Brilliant **ROSE, SCARLET, RED, YELLOW, BRONZE, WHITE or MIXED. Pkt. 10c.**

★ **STATICE (EVERLASTING)** —

Plants thrive in sunny locations and in poor soil. Flowers borne in dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows along their curving tips. Very dainty. Extensively used by florists. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.**

STOCKS

EARLY GIANT IMPERIAL (26 in.) — These giant stocks will unquestionably supersede all others for outdoor planting. Delightfully fragrant and very hardy. **CHAMOIS ROSE, (Golden Old Rose), LAVENDER, DARK BLUE, FIERY BLOOD RED, SANTA MARIA, (Giant White). Pkt. 10c.**



Pinks—(Dianthus)

POPPIES—(Continued)

★ **SUNBEAM HYBRIDS** — A cross between the Shirley and Nudicaule types, with flowers in charming shades of orange, salmon and others tints. **Pkt. 10c.**

CALIFORNIA (ESCHSCHOLTZIA) (12 in.) — This delightful flower belongs in every garden. Plants grow in tufts, with lacy blue-green foliage. Long tapering buds expand into handsome saucer-shaped blossoms. Bloom profusely all summer. Yellow or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **TULIP** (2 ft.) — Large Tulip-shaped flowers of dazzling scarlet with black maltese cross. **Pkt. 10c.**

PORTULACA (MOSS ROSE) — Especially desirable for edging, in mass beds, on mounds or in rock gardens. Low growing plant with thick, fleshy, waxy stem. Brilliantly colored flowers; cup-shaped in single varie-



Poppy—Shirley.

PETUNIAS—(Continued)

ROSY MORN (10 in.) — Rosy pink flowers with large white throat. Very free blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

GENERAL DODD (2 ft.) — Blood Red. **Pkt. 10c.**

WHITE. Pkt. 10c.

ROSE KING (2 ft.) — Deep rose, light throat. **Pkt. 10c.**

VIOLACEA (2 ft.) — Violet blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED (2 ft.) — Lovely shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

PHLOX — Very limited amount of seeds for the season.

★ **GIGANTEA ART SHADES** — Flowers measure as much as 1½ inches in diameter in a remarkable variety of soft color tones, which blend delightfully. **Pkt. 15c.**

★ **GIGANTEA ROSY MORN** — A bright combination of deep rose-pink with a white eye. **Pkt. 15c.**

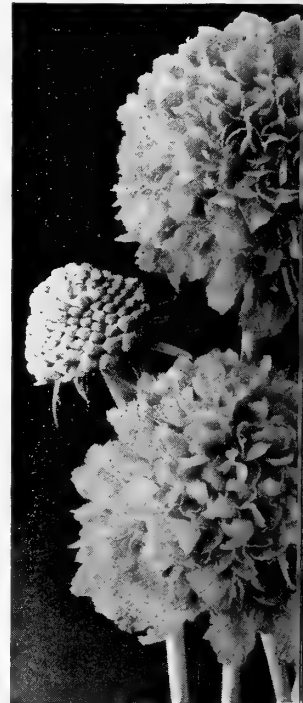
★ **GIGANTEA SALMON GLORY** — A deep salmon with cream eye. **Pkt. 15c.**

★ **GIGANTEA RED GLORY. Pkt. 15c.**

PINKS, DIANTHUS — Spicy-odored annuals that reseed themselves. Produce variety of brilliant colors and profusion



Tithonia Fireball—The Golden Flower of the Incas.



SCABIOSA

Above Prices Postpaid—Ask for Quantity Prices



PLANT for COLOR and BLOOM!

(See Page 29 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)

SWEET WILLIAM—An old-fashioned flower, well known. Pleasing especially because of wide range of colors and fragrance. **Pkt. 10c.**

TEXAS BLUE BONNETS (LUPINES)—This lovely flower is fine for perennial borders. Reseeds itself. Grows practically anywhere. Does especially well on lime soils. **Pkt. 10c.**

TITHONIA—A startlingly brilliant flower. Flowers last well. Adapted to Texas conditions.

FIREBALL—Dazzling scarlet-orange flower with clear yellow center borne on strong stems. **Pkt. 15c.**

SPECIOSA—Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

TOUCH-ME-NOT—(See Balsam)

TRITOMA (RED HOT POKER)—The waxy orange-scarlet Tritoma blooms late in the year and makes a marvelous flash of color. Be sure to try some of these. **Pkt. 10c.**

VERBENA—Very desirable for massing in beds or borders. Blooms from early spring until heavy frost. Used extensively for raised mounds. Likes poor soil.

BRIGHT SCARLET; PINK AND ROSE SHADES; PURPLE MANTLE; FINEST MIXED WHITE. **Pkt. 10c.**

VINCA (PERIWINKLE)—Glossy dark green foliage, very attractive. Blossoms somewhat like those of phlox, but much larger and not borne in clusters. Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

WALLFLOWER—Vigorous stalks of fragrant double flowers in shades of Orange, Yellow, and Mulberry. Similar in flowering habits to stocks. **ANNUAL, DOUBLE EARLY WONDER. Pkt. 10c. PERENNIAL, DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt. 10c.**

ZINNIAS

Each year many new and delightful flowers are produced in the zinnia family. We list those which have been tested and proved satisfactory in this area.

★ SUPER CROWN OF GOLD (3 ft.) Combining the ruggedness of the California Giant with the soft effect of the Dahlia Flowered. Our pastel mixture includes soft yellow, old gold,

light pink, apricot pink and various shades of salmon, buff, peach, cerise, as well as white and cream. Each petal, at the base, is overlaid with a deep golden yellow, while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. We consider this the finest of the Zinnias. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ FANTASY MIXED No picture can do justice to the beauty of the Fantasy Zinnia. Petals curved and partially quilled like those of the Cactus Dahlia. Flowers medium size in a lovely range of shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

LINEARIS, ORANGE (10 in.)—Flowers usually measure 1½ inches in diameter. At first each petal carries a green stripe down the center but this later turns to light yellow. An unusually novel and attractive fall flower, good for borders or cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**



Salpiglossis—Outstandingly lovely in its wide range of colors, all veined with gold.

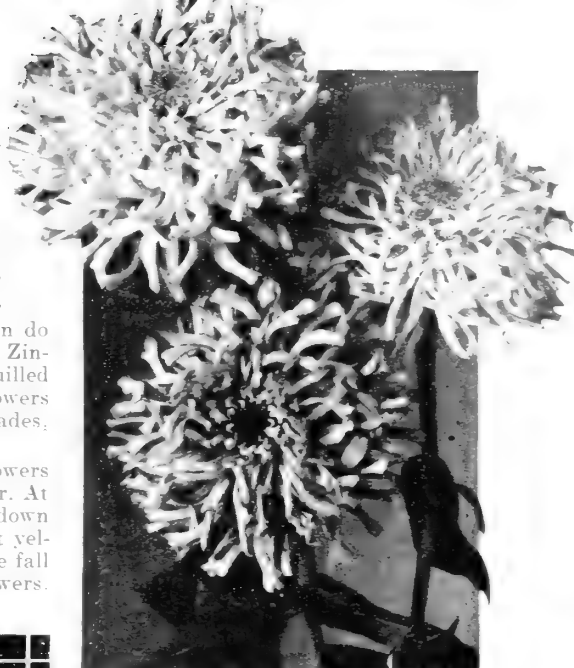
ZINNIA — LILLIPUT (12 in.) (See Back Cover Illustration.) — Produces an abundance of double flowers about 1 inch in diameter. Very popular for bouquets.

**SALMON GEM GOLDEN GEM
ROSEBUD WHITE GEM
CANARY GEM SCARLET GEM
 PURPLE GEM**

**Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid
Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. 80c—Postpaid**

ZINNIA—GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA (2½ ft.) (See Back Cover Illustration.) — The largest of the Zinnias, sometimes measuring from 4 to 6 inches.

**VIOLET QUEEN (Purple)
ORANGE KING
PURITY (White)
ROSE QUEEN
SCARLET QUEEN (Red)
LAVENDER QUEEN
MISS WILMOTT (Pink)**



Fantasy Zinnia—No picture can do justice to the charm of this easily raised variety.

ZINNIA—(GIANTS)—(Continued)

**CANARY YELLOW
GOLDEN QUEEN**

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid

Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c—Postpaid

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA (2½ ft.)

—Flowers are 2½ to 4 inches across and are particularly liked for their slightly hollowed petals which are loosely placed.

**DREAM (Orchid)
EXQUISITE (Rose Pink)
CANARY YELLOW
ILLUMINATION (Rose)
POLAR BEAR (White)
WILL ROGERS (Scarlet Red)
PURPLE PRINCE
ORIOLE (Orange)**

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid

Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. 90c—Postpaid



Giant Imperial Stocks—Unsurpassed fragrance

Above Prices Postpaid—Ask for Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



Page 25



Poppy—Shirley.

PETUNIAS—(Continued)

ROSY MORN (10 in.)—Rosy pink flowers with large white throat. Very free blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

GENERAL DODD (2 ft.) — Blood Red. **Pkt. 10c.**

WHITE. **Pkt. 10c.**

ROSE KING (2 ft.)—Deep rose, light throat. **Pkt. 10c.**

VIOLACEA (2 ft.)—Violet blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED (2 ft.)—Lovely shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

PHLOX—Very limited amount of seeds for the season.

★ GIGANTEA ART SHADES—Flowers measure as much as 1½ inches in diameter in a remarkable variety of soft color tones, which blend delightfully. **Pkt. 15c.**

★ GIGANTEA ROSY MORN—A bright combination of deep rose-pink with a white eye. **Pkt. 15c.**

★ GIGANTEA SALMON GLORY—A deep salmon with cream eye. **Pkt. 15c.**

★ GIGANTEA RED GLORY. **Pkt. 15c.**

PINKS, DIANTHUS — Spicy-odored annuals that reseed themselves. Produce variety of brilliant colors and profusion

FLOWERS Add Beauty and Value to HOME

(See Page 29 for Planting Data. Cultural Data on Seed Packets.)

of blooms. Like lime soils. Drouth resistant. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ POPPIES—DOUBLE SHIRLEY—The satiny texture of the beautiful Double Shirley will delight you, and the range of color of our stock is the finest available. **Pkt. 10c.**

SINGLE SHIRLEY (2 ft.)—Range in color from purest white to deepest crimson with all the intermediate shades. Many daintily edged and striped. Rarely two flowers alike. Known as "Silk Poppy." **Pkt. 10c.**

AMERICAN LEGION (2 ft.)—Giant brilliant scarlet flower with White Maltese Cross. Held erect on long, strong stems. Texture silky. **Pkt. 10c.**



Pinks—(Dianthus)

POPPIES—(Continued)

★ SUNBEAM HYBRIDS — A cross between the Shirley and Nudicaule types, with flowers in charming shades of orange, salmon and others tints. **Pkt. 10c.**

CALIFORNIA (ESCHSCHOLTZIA) (12 in.)—This delightful flower belongs in every garden. Plants grow in tufts, with lacy blue-green foliage. Long tapering buds expand into handsome saucer-shaped blossoms. Bloom profusely all summer. Yellow or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ TULIP (2 ft.)—Large Tulip-shaped flowers of dazzling scarlet with black maltese cross. **Pkt. 10c.**

PORTULACA (MOSS ROSE) — Especially desirable for edging, in mass beds, on mounds or in rock gardens. Low growing plant with thick, fleshy, waxy stem. Brilliantly colored flowers; cup-shaped in single varie-

ties and rose-like in double. Drouth resistant.

SINGLE MIXED. **Pkt. 10c.**

DOUBLE MIXED. **Pkt. 15c.**

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE FLOWER—The white lacy, flower so common in Texas which softens and beautifies bouquets and graces so many borders. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ SALPIGLOSSIS (PAINTED TONGUE)—(See Illustration)—The long flowering period of this plant, combined with its showy flowers makes it desirable for every garden. Flowers are richly colored, velvety in texture, lily in shape, golden veining adds to their beauty. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ SCABIOSA, IMPERIAL GIANT BLUE MOON (3 ft.)—Fully double and a deep lavender blue of unusual attractiveness. Won Honorable Mention in 1939 All American Selections. Blooms on long stem, fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

SCABIOSA (PIN CUSHION FLOWER) (2½ ft.)—Stamens light in color and in contrast with petals look like pins stuck into a cushion. Soft tones predominate. **Pkt. 10c.**

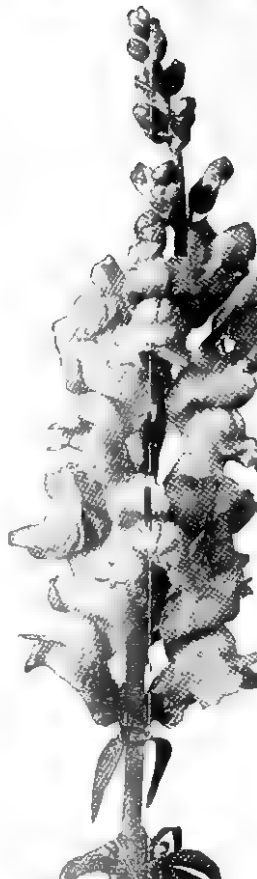
SNAPDRAGON (ANTIRRHINUM) — Long showy spikes of tubular flowers, with spreading lobes and finely marked throats. Fragrant as well as brilliantly colored. Very desirable for cutting. Likes poor soil. Rustproof. Brilliant ROSE, SCARLET, RED, YELLOW, BRONZE, WHITE or MIXED. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ STATICE (EVERLASTING) —

Plants thrive in sunny locations and in poor soil. Flowers borne in dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows along their curving tips. Very dainty. Extensively used by florists. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

STOCKS

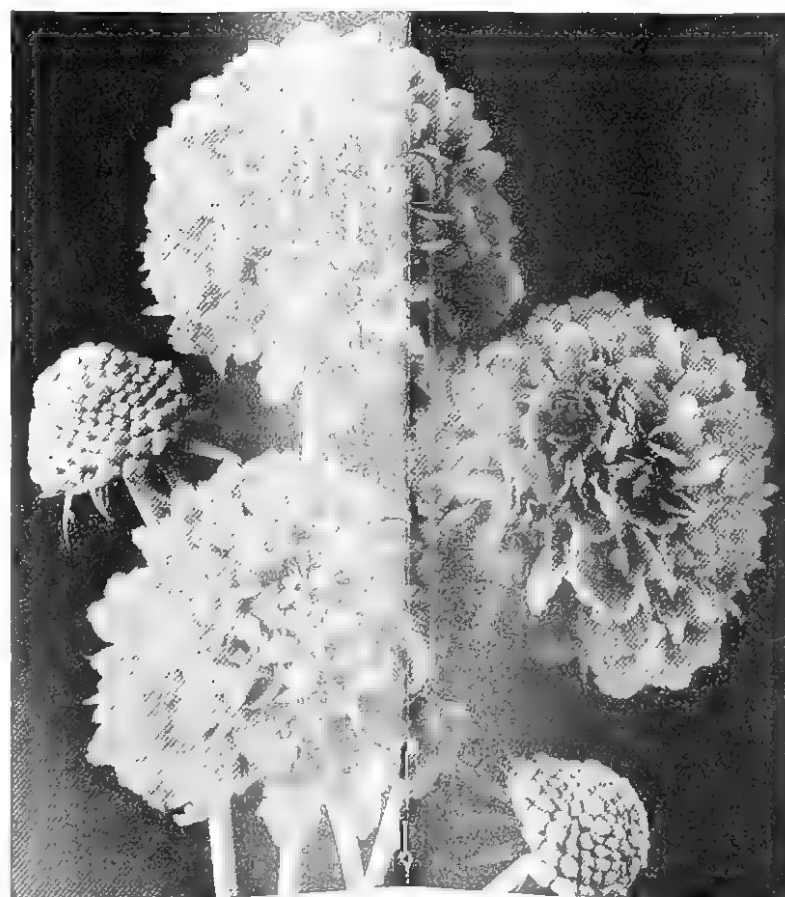
EARLY GIANT IMPERIAL (2 6 in.)—These giant stocks will unquestionably supersede all others for outdoor planting. Delightfully fragrant and very hardy. CHAMOIS ROSE, (Golden Old Rose), LAVENDER, DARK BLUE, FIERY BLOOD RED, SANTA MARIA, (Giant White). **Pkt. 10c.**



Snapdragons



Verbena



SCABIOSA—Blue Moon

PLANT for COLOR and BLOOM!

(See Page 29 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Seed Packets.)

SWEET WILLIAM—An old-fashioned flower, well known. Pleasing especially because of wide range of colors and fragrance. **Pkt. 10c.**

TEXAS BLUE BONNETS (LUPINES)—This lovely flower is fine for perennial borders. Reseeds itself. Grows practically anywhere. Does especially well on lime soils. **Pkt. 10c.**

TITHONIA — A startlingly brilliant flower. Flowers last well. Adapted to Texas conditions.

FIREBALL — Dazzling scarlet-orange flower with clear yellow center borne on strong stems. **Pkt. 15c.**

SPECIOSA—Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

TOUGH-ME-NOT—(See Balsam)

TRITOMA (RED HOT POKER)—The waxy orange-scarlet Tritoma blooms late in the year and makes a marvelous flash of color. Be sure to try some of these. **Pkt. 10c.**

VERBENA—Very desirable for massing in beds or borders. Blooms from early spring until heavy frost. Used extensively for raised mounds. Likes poor soil.

BRIGHT SCARLET; PINK AND ROSE SHADES; PURPLE MANTLE; FINEST MIXED WHITE. **Pkt. 10c.**

VINCA (PERIWINKLE) — Glossy dark green foliage, very attractive. Blossoms somewhat like those of phlox, but much larger and not borne in clusters. Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

WALLFLOWER — Vigorous stalks of fragrant double flowers in shades of Orange, Yellow, and Mul-

berry. Similar in flowering habits to stocks. ANNUAL, DOUBLE EARLY WONDER. **Pkt. 10c.** PERENNIAL, DOUBLE MIXED. **Pkt. 10c.**

ZINNIAS

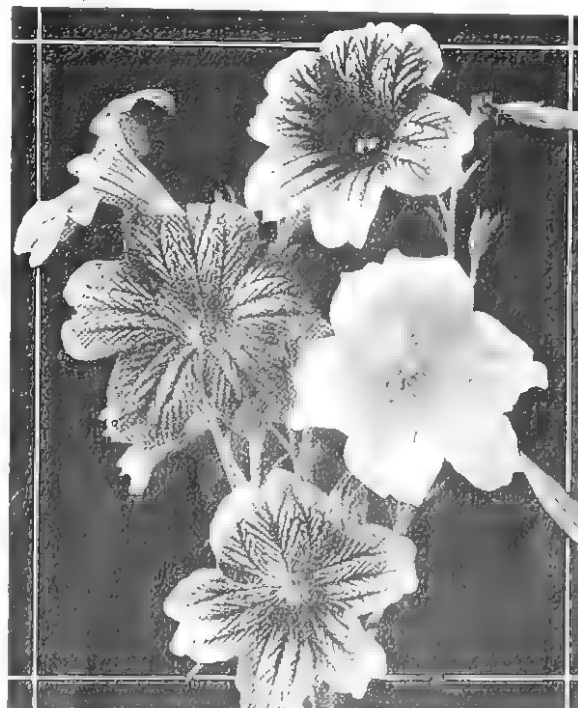
Each year many new and delightful flowers are produced in the zinnia family. We list those which have been tested and proved satisfactory in this area.

★ SUPER CROWN O' GOLD (3 ft.) Combining the ruggedness of the California Giant with the soft effect of the Dahlia Flowered. Our pastel mixture includes soft yellow, old gold,

light pink, apricot pink and various shades of salmon, buff, peach, cerise, as well as white and cream. Each petal, at the base, is overlaid with a deep golden yellow, while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. We consider this the finest of the Zinnias. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ FANTASY MIXED—No picture can do justice to the beauty of the Fantasy Zinnia. Petals curved and partially quilled like those of the Cactus Dahlia. Flowers medium size in a lovely range of shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

LINEARIS, ORANGE (10 in.)—Flowers usually measure 1¼ inches in diameter. At first each petal carries a green stripe down the center but this later turns to light yellow. An unusually novel and attractive fall flower, good for borders or cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**



Salpiglossis—Outstandingly lovely in its wide range of colors, all veined with gold.

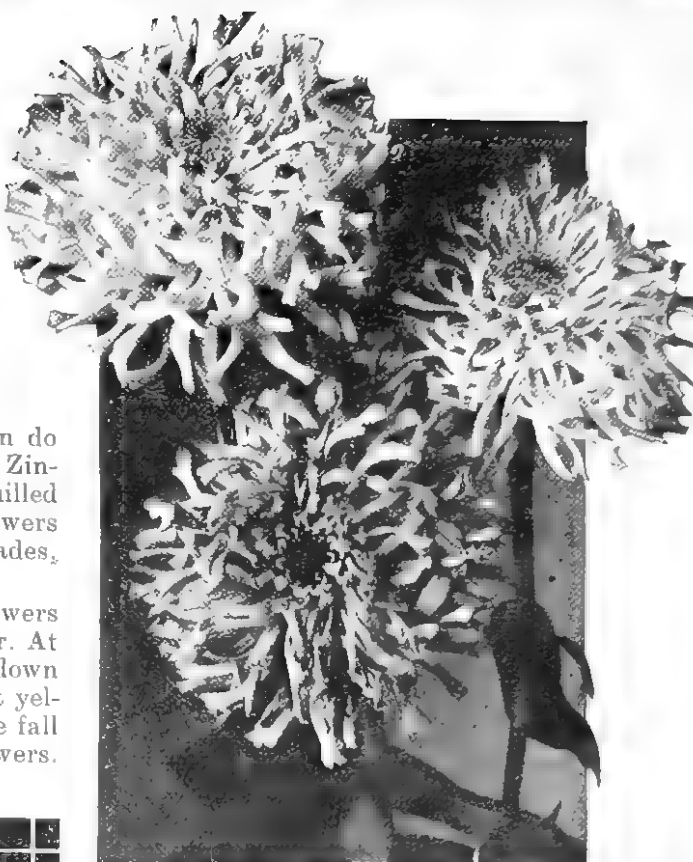
ZINNIA — LILLIPUT (12 in.) (See Back Cover Illustration.) — Produces an abundance of double flowers about 1 inch in diameter. Very popular for bouquets.

SALMON GEM GOLDEN GEM ROSEBUD WHITE GEM CANARY GEM SCARLET GEM PURPLE GEM

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid
Mixed: **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 80c—Postpaid**

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Giant Imperial Stocks—Unsurpassed fragrance

Above Prices Postpaid—Ask for Quantity Prices

Above Prices Postpaid—Ask for Quantity Prices



MAGNOLIA QUALITY BULBS—For Spring Planting



Amaryllis

AMARYLLIS

If you like large, showy flowers, plant some of these large lilies this season. Their blooms often measure from 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are very hardy and you are certain of blooms from each bulb. Plant bulbs so top is slightly above ground.

JOHNSONII — A deep, velvety, glowing red, with white stripes.

Each 35c—Dozen \$3.50—Postpaid

LARGE HYBRIDS — Variety of colors, with huge blooms.

Each 40c—Dozen \$3.75—Postpaid

CALADIUMS

They are also known as Elephant Ears. If you have some unsightly spot you want to hide, these foliage plants are splendid. They like plenty of moisture. In large yard they furnish excellent background for smaller, blooming plants. They are also beautiful in round beds for center display, surrounded with brightly colored flowers.

Large Bulbs, 50c—Jumbo Size, 80c—Postpaid



Dahlia

CALADIUMS—Fancy-Leaved

Wonderful pot plants, or may be planted in moist places, preferably combined with ferns, out-of-doors.

CHARMISSO — Deep rose center with red veins and dark green border.

LORD DERBY — Beautiful rose leaf with dark green veins and ribs.

TRIOMPHE de L'EXPOSITION — Velvety red center, shading to a green border and red ribs.

CANDIDUM — Snow white leaf with dark green ribs.

Ea. 30c—Doz. \$3.25—Postpaid

CANNAS

Caution should be used in the selection of your canna roots, both for color of bloom and height of plant. Probably the most useful plant in Texas for mass effect. Extremely hardy. Bloom for a long period of time. Remarkably drouth resistant. A little attention in watering, plus fertilization, repays not only with beautiful flowers, but with unusually great multiplication.

KING HUMBERT — (3½ ft.) — Bronze foliage. Large orange scarlet flowers, streaked with crimson and gold. An orchid flowering Canna.

EUREKA (3 ft.) — White, large heads and petals, light green foliage. The greatest of the white Cannas.

THE PRESIDENT (4 ft.) — Rich green foliage. Flowers glowing scarlet of immense size, sometimes seven inches across when fully open. Flowers produced on strong, erect stalks, well above the heavy foliage.

CITY OF PORTLAND (3 ft.) — Foliage bright green with very large pink flowers similar to The President.

18c Each—2 for 35c—\$1.50 per Dozen—Postpaid

PERUVIAN DAFFODIL (Ismene Calathina)

We brought in a few of these bulbs for the Flower Show in Dallas and added them to our own gardens, and found them so very attractive we felt everyone should have a chance to have some. The bloom is similar to a large Easter Lily, white tinging to a light green in the throat. Back of each wide petal

PERUVIAN DAFFODIL—(Continued)

is a narrow petal about ½-inch wide, which extends around the bloom, like the points of a star.

Large bulbs, Each 50c, Postpaid



Caladiums—Ideal for Backgrounds

DAHLIAS

Plants grow from 3 to 4 ft. high, and continue blooming most of the summer. Some of the blooms are immense—all are fine for cutting. Roots should be taken up at first danger of frost and kept stored in a warm dry place during winter. When planting in the spring, a sunny situation is desirable, with plenty of space and air. Dig soil deeply, drain well, use only Vigoro or well-rotted, sterilized fertilizer. Plants should be supported by tying to stakes, after attaining growth.

BASHFUL GIANT — One of the largest flowering decorative dahlias in existence. Exquisite apricot, with buff and gold tints. A free bloomer.

DOAZON (or Big Gus) — Giant Orange Scarlet—unusually brilliant.

JANE COWL — Large decorative flower, Warm buff and gold blending to a bright salmon at center.

JEAN KERR — Lovely show dahlia. A beautiful clear white.

Flowers uniform and perfect and produced on long stems well above foliage.

See next page for price.

See Dwarf Dahlias Back Cover



Canna

Bulbs For Spring Planting Ready For Sale About January 25th

Bulbs For Fall Planting Begin To Arrive in Our Showrooms About August 15th





Tuberose

BULBS FOR GARDEN BEAUTY!

GLADIOLI

Gladioli will thrive in almost any good soil except stiff clay. They require full sunlight and are liable to injury if too rich fertilizer is used. Plant bulbs 6 to 9 inches apart, the large ones 6 inches deep and the small ones 3 to 4½ inches deep. Plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring and early summer. In this way, you will have a succession of blooms. Use water freely during the active growing season, to insure fine blossoms. Cultivate regularly.

DR. F. E. BENNETT — Bright scarlet flowers with faint white markings in throat. Tall vigorous spike.

BETTY NUTHALL — Coral pink with pale orange throat, carmine tinted.

DEBONAIR — A dainty light pink with a creamy throat. Large strong spikes.

FLAMING SWORD — Early scarlet-red. Enormous flower spike.

GATE OF HEAVEN — Ruffled deep yellow. Very beautiful.

GOLDEN CUP — Big golden flowers of great charm.

LA FIESTA — A rich orange. Simply beautiful.

LA PALOMA — A deep orange. Handsome.

MAID OF ORLEANS — A giant white Gladioli with mammoth florets. Milky white with a cream throat. This is a favorite white of many years standing.

MINUET — The unquestioned leader of the true orchid coloring. A vigorous grower with tall spikes and giant flowers.

PICARDY — Apricot pink, huge spikes with as many as 10 florets open at one time. Hardy and beautiful.

RED PHIPPS — Big scarlet flowers of splendid placement. Many open at a time.

REWI FALLU — A huge, blood red Glad.

½ Doz. 45c—Doz. 75c—100, \$5.25—Postpaid

QUEEN'S WREATH

(Mexican Love Vine) — An exceptionally fine climber with sprays of deep rose-pink flowers, blooming all summer long. Do not plant before the ground is warm as bulbs are almost certain to rot in cold ground. Vine dies in the winter and comes again the next year provided roots are protected over the winter. Plant on south side of building.

Each 40c—Dozen \$3.50—Postpaid

TUBEROSE

Well known for its heavy fragrance. The single variety is native to Texas and multiplies very rapidly. Double type is not so hardy, but well repays its growing because of the longer period over which it blooms. Harvest your bulbs very late in the fall, after they die down, and separate before replanting in the spring.

Singles—2 for 15c—Doz. 60c—100, \$3.50—
Doubles — 2 for 25c—Doz. \$1.00 — 100, \$6.50—Postpaid.



Gladioli

SOME OF THE NEWER GLADS TO GLADDEN YOUR GARDEN

AMBERGLOW — Brightest of all yellows.

BLUE ADMIRAL — Gorgeous dark blue.

MOORISH KING — Finest Mahogany Red.

PURPLE BEAUTY — Prize purple.

VAGABOND PRINCE — Magnificent bronze red with orange splotch.

ZUNI — Newest smoky.

They're worth more than these prices:

½ Doz. 60c—Doz. \$1.10—100, \$7.75—Postpaid

Above Bulbs May Be Assorted in Groups as Shown to Make Up Total Quantities.

DAHLIAS—(Continued)

JERSEY BEAUTY — Soft pink bloom carried high above the foliage on long wiry stem. Probably the most popular of all the dahlias.

MRS. I. DE VER WARNER — Soft orchid and a dahlia of great merit. Strong growing and very abundant bloomer, lending itself to exhibition or garden uses with equal success.

PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA — Mammoth rich "American Beauty" red dahlia. Tall and vigorous plant, flowering continuously from early summer until fall.

PRIDE OF STRATFORD — Best of the red orange decorative dahlias. Holds large size, and perfect form throughout season and does well everywhere.

PURPLE MANITOU — Dark violet purple. A lovely dahlia if you like dark colors.

SILVER SHEEN — One of the finest of the newer pinks. Be sure to try it.

YELLOW COLOSSE — An excellent decorative dahlia. Glowing yellow.

2 for 30c—6 for 85c—\$1.50 per dozen—
Postpaid

You May Specify Mixture at
Quantity Prices

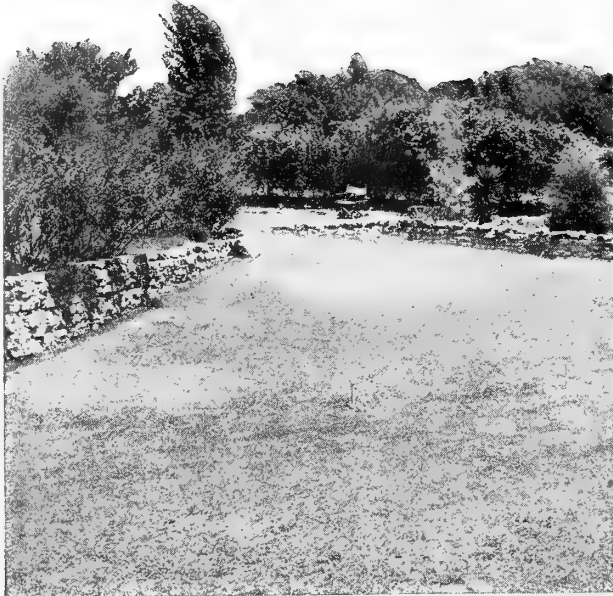
Ask for Prices On

FALL PLANTING BULBS

Hyacinths	Narcissus	Tulips
Anemones	Daffodils	Lilies
Crocus	Ranunculus	Iris

Information Available About
August 15th





LAWNS—and HOW TO BUILD THEM

Good seeds, good plant food, cultivation and attention repays you many times.

Rebuilding an Old Lawn—If soil is tight and weedy it may be necessary to plow up and harrow. Fertilizers which cause top greening without value to the root system coarsen and damage the turf. If lawn is of Bermuda grass, roots will come back after ploughing and harrowing and form a satisfactory turf in the spring, although reseeding greatly improves quality. Fertilize thoroughly with Vigoro, and never use cheap, unbalanced fertilizers on your lawn.

Building a New Lawn—Save six or eight inches of top soil and carefully replace after grading. Harrow and rake this top soil until pulverized and level, then apply Vigoro Plant Food at the rate of 4 lbs. to 100 square feet, sow the grass seed, then rake and harrow, and roll if possible. Keep ground well watered and apply Vigoro at least twice during the first season. This may be done either in Spring or Fall.

Lawn Grass Seed

No one kind of grass produces a lawn which will keep green through the entire year, and for that reason we have a number of different kinds of mixtures. If you have a satisfactory summer lawn, then our Winter Grass Mixture may be used to produce a winter lawn. Winter lawns must be reseeded every year, unless they are allowed to go to seed in the spring before cutting, which is not usually done. For shady spots, plant our Shady Mixture. Bermuda will not grow in shady spots. In semi-shade Bermuda will grow, if given plenty of plant food and water.

Magnolia Shady Lawn Mixture—A mixture of grasses that thrive in shade, under trees or close to walls. Remember that trees use a lot of plant food. Your lawn under trees, therefore, must be given much more plant food and moisture. 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 90c—2 Lbs. \$1.75—10 Lbs. \$8.00—Postpaid.**

Magnolia Winter Lawn Mixture—Sow during September or October at the rate of one pound to two hundred square feet. Before sowing, mow the lawn closely and if the Bermuda is very thick, give it a top dressing of one inch loamy soil and Vigoro. Then rake the lawn and water thoroughly. If allowed to seed in the spring this grass will reseed itself, but if kept cut it must be replanted. **Lb. 70c 2 Lbs. \$1.35—10 Lbs. \$6.00—Postpaid.**

Bermuda Grass—Bermuda Grass seed is the best for sunny exposures and summer lawns. Plant in spring or late summer when weather is warm and soil moist. Sown before a rainy season, seed comes up in short time, otherwise it ger-

minates slowly. Sow 2 lbs. for every thousand square feet. Mix with dry sand to get an easy, even distribution **Lb. \$1.00 — 2 Lbs. \$1.95 — 10 Lbs. \$9.00—Postpaid.**

Carpet Grass—Popular for lawn purposes, in localities of ample rainfall. A plow-up kills Carpet Grass. It will not withstand long drouths. Sow 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.15—10 Lbs. \$4.50—Postpaid.**

Kentucky Blue—A desirable lawn grass in some sections of Texas. However, we recommend it only where it has been proved. Plant 1 lb. to the 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.15—10 Lbs. \$4.50—Postpaid.**

Winter Rye Grass—A very fine, winter lawn grass. Plant 1 lb. to each 100 sq. ft. Adaptable almost everywhere. **Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$2.00—Postpaid.**



VICTORY GARDEN VIGORO

PROPER FEEDING MAKES A BIG DIFFERENCE

"Well Fed" Vegetables Have More Nutritive Values

MARKET GARDENERS testify that tomatoes, . . . cantaloupes, watermelons, in fact all vegetables, get to market quicker, weigh more and are more uniform when Vigoro-fed. In other words, Vigoro will make more profit for the commercial vegetable grower.

HOME GARDENERS have found real garden success through using Vigoro for thick velvety lawns, luxuriant flowers, fresh luscious vegetables.

MORE NUTRITIOUS are vegetables that receive the right plant food. The soil should be enriched to supply these foods, by the use of Vigoro. This clean, odorless, sanitary and easy-to-use concentrated plant food has ALL the vital elements that plants require.

VIGORO (4-12-4)

Government regulations permit use of Vigoro (a 4-12-4 analysis) on non-commercial plantings of trees, shrubs and flowers, so home owners, estates, golf courses, parks and cemeteries can now feed with this complete plant food.

Delivered Prices:

Size	East of 100th Meridian	West of 100th Meridian
5 Lb. Carton	\$.45	\$.45
10 Lb. Carton	.85	.85
25 Lb. Bag	1.50	1.75
50 Lb. Bag	2.50	3.00
100 Lb. Bag	4.00	5.00

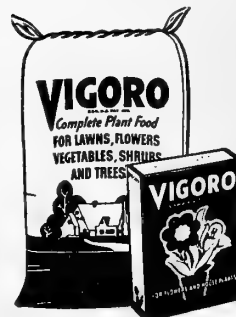
The 100th Meridian is approximately on a North-South line from Wellington to Eagle Pass, Texas.

New Convenience..Same Amazing Results...



is the good news Swift brings to you who want beautiful house plants. Vigoro, the complete 11-element plant food is now available in convenient tablet form. Order a box ...24 tablets... 10c

VIGORO contains no bacteria to encourage flies, grubs or worms. It is the plant food used by the most successful gardeners in the world. It has become as familiar to most experienced gardeners as the other essential tools, with which they work.



FLOWER SEED PLANTING GUIDE

Soil—Practically all plants like rich, sandy loam, but other types of soil will also produce very satisfactory flowers. However, heavy soils need applications of fibrous materials and must be thoroughly broken and cultivated. Peat Moss is especially good for heavy soils. Sandy soils usually need fertilizers.

Preparation—One of the most important factors in gardening. Work soil deeply and make the top three or four inches as fine and loose as possible. If soil needs fertilizers, and most soils do, write us, telling us the kind of soil you have and we shall be glad to recommend that best suited to your needs.

Planting—The method of planting is very important or the result may be weak plants which soon die, or fail to produce as desired. Many small seeds can have only the smallest amount of soil above them; larger varieties may

be planted one or more inches below the soil. Be sure, also, to plant when heat and moisture conditions are correct. A study of the seed is necessary to determine that. Moisture should be within your control—especially for flowers. To retain moisture after planting, cover the seed immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth pressed down firmly and smoothly.

Cultivation—Stir the surface soil during the period of growth, since it encourages root development, allows air to enter and by forming a mulch, preserves moisture and kills weeds. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow, it should be shallower, or it might injure the root system.

CULTURE—Our flower seeds are put up in our own lithographed packets, with full cultural directions on the back of each packet. Study these instructions carefully for best results.

Seed	Type of Plant	Sun or Shade	Where to Plant	When to Plant	Average Height	Special Use
Ageratum	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	12 inches	Edging
Alyssum	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Basket, Boxes	Spring	6 inches	Edging, Rock Garden, Fragrance
Amaranthus	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds	Spring	3 feet	Foliage Plant
Anchusa	Perennial	Semi-Shade	Borders, Background	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Asters	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds	Spring	20 inches	Cut Flowers
Bachelor Button	Hardy Annual	Either	Mass Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Balsam	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	18 inches	Mass Beds
Blue Lace Flower	Hardy Annual	Shade	Mass Beds	Spring	2 ½ feet	Cut Flowers
Calendula	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers
Calliopsis	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Candytuft	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	1 foot	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Canterbury Bells	Hardy Biennial	Semi-Shade	Beds	Fall	2 feet	Mass Beds
Cardinal Climber	Hardy Annual	Either	Background	Spring	1 foot	Vine
Carnation	Half-Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Castor Beans	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	4 feet	Foliage Plant
Chinese Woolflower	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Mass Beds
Chrysanthemum	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Clarkia	Hardy Annual	Semi-Shade	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Cockscomb	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders, Backgr'ds	Spring	1 to 2 ½ feet	Foliage Plant
Coleus	Tender Annual	Semi-Shade	Border, Basket, Boxes	Spring	12 inches	Foliage Plant
Columbine	Hardy Perennial	Semi-Shade	Beds	Fall	2 feet	Early Flowers
Coreopsis	Hardy Perennial	Sun	Background, Borders	Fall, Spring	2 ½ feet	Cut Flowers
Corn Flower	Hardy Annual	Either	Mass Beds	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Cosmos	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	4 feet	Cut Flowers
Cypress	Hardy Annual	Either	Background	Spring	Vine	Vine
Dahlia	Perennial	Either	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	2-3 feet	Cut Flowers
Daisy, Shasta	Hardy Perennial	Either	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Daisy, African and Painted	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Borders	Spring	15-20 inches	Cut Flowers
Delphinium	Hardy Perennial	Either	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	4 feet	Cut Flowers
Eschscholtzia (See Poppy)	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	4 feet	Cut Flowers
Forget-Me-Not	Half-Hardy Perennial	Either	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	8 inches	Border Plant
Four O'clock	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	2 feet	Foliage Plant
Gaillardia	Hardy Perennial	Sun	Mass Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Geranium	Tender Perennial	Sun	Boxes, Baskets	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Globe Amaranth	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers
Godetia	Hardy Annual	Semi-Shade	Beds	Spring	2 ½ feet	Cut Flowers
Gourds	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	Vine	Vine
Gypsophila	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers
Hibiscus	Hardy Perennial	Sun	Background	Spring	4 feet	Background and Foliage
Hollyhock	Hardy Perennial	Either	Background	Fall, Spring	5 feet	Background and Foliage
Jack Beans	Hardy Annual	Either	Background	Spring	Vine	Vine
Kudzu Vine	Hardy Annual	Either	Background	Spring	Vine	Vine
Lantana	Tender Perennial	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Mass Beds
Larkspur	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	3-3 ½ feet	Cut Flowers
Marigold	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	2-3 feet	Cut Flowers
Mexican Fire Bush	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	2 ½ feet	Hedge
Mignonette	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Borders	Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Moonflower	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	Vine	Vine
Morning Glory	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	Vine	Vine
Nasturtium	Hardy Annual	Sun	Edgings, Boxes, Baskets	Spring	10 to 15 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Nigella	Hardy Annual	Either	Borders, Beds	Spring	1 ½ ft.	Cut Flowers
Pansy	Biennial	Semi-Shade	Borders, Boxes, Baskets	Fall, Spring	8 inches	Cut Flowers, Edging
Periwinkle	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Mass Beds	Spring	2 feet	Foliage and Bedding
Petunia	Hardy Annual	Either	Borders, Boxes, Beds	Spring	1-1 ½ ft.	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Phlox	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Edgings, Beds	Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers, Mass Beds
Phlox	Perennial	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers
Pinks	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Edgings, Beds	Fall, Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers
Poppy	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	1 to 3 ft.	Early Flowers
Portulaca	Hardy Annual	Sun	Edging, Mass Beds	Spring	6 inches	Borders and Rock Gardens
Pyrethrum	Perennial	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Queen Anne's Lace Flower	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Queen's Wreath (seed or root)	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	Vine	Cut Flowers
Salpiglossis	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	2 ½ feet	Cut Flowers
Salvia	Tender Perennial	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Scabiosa	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 ½-3 ft.	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Scarlet Runner Beans	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	Vine	Vine, Fragrance
Snapdragon	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Borders	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Statice	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Stocks	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Edging, Pots	Fall, Spring	12 to 26 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Sweet Pea	Annual or Perennial	Sun	Background	Fall, Spring	Vine	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Sweet William	Biennial	Semi-Shade	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Texas Blue Bonnet	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	15 inches	Cut Flowers
Tithonia	Hardy Annual	Either	Background	Spring	7 feet	Cut Flowers
Tritoma	Perennial	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Verbena	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	8 inches	Cut Flowers, Edging
Vinca	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	2 feet	Foliage, Cut Flowers
Wallflower	Perennial	Shade	Beds, Borders	Fall	20 inches	Cut Flowers
Zinnia	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	1-3 feet	Cut Flowers

FEED, WATER AND CULTIVATE PLANTS FOR RESULTS—



TOOLS AND SUPPLIES—FOR GARDEN, FIELD AND ORCHARD

Semesan—Ceresan Better Stands — Better Yields



NEW IMPROVED CERESAN
5% — Generally controls seed borne diseases, smuts, and reduces root rots and seedling blights. Use 1 lb. to 32 bushels of Barley, Oats, Wheat, Sorghums, Flax. For Peas 1 lb. treats 16 bushels. For Cotton 1 lb. treats 12 bushels.
4 Oz. 30c — 1 Lb. 80c — 4 Lbs. \$2.70 — 8 Lbs. \$5.40 — 25 Lbs. \$15.00 — 100 Lbs. \$55.00

2% CERESAN — For Cotton, reduces seed rotting and damping off and gives more uniform stand with less seed. In 40 tests, 2% Ceresan increased the average stand 30.8% after chopping—and increased the average yield 16.4%. Cotton states report profit increases from \$5.73 to \$13.08 per acre, through use of 2% Ceresan. 1 lb. treats 5 to 8 bushels. 1 Lb. 75c—4 3/4 Lbs. \$3.14—25 Lbs. \$14.50—100 Lbs. \$52.00—150 Lbs. \$78.00.

SEMESAN JR.—For Seed Corn, both field and sweet, reduces seed rotting, checks seedling blight and certain seed borne rots of root and stalk. Semesan Jr. costs less than 2c per acre—yields increased 4 bushels per acre in tests. 1 1/2 ounces treat one bushel.
1 1/2 Oz. 15c — 12 Oz. 56c — 6 1/4 Lbs. \$3.75—25 Lbs. \$12.50—100 Lbs. \$45.00



SEMESAN Bel — Dip Disinfectant for potatoes. In tests at an average cost of 21c per acre, Semesan Bel, by reducing seed piece decay, seed borne scab and Rhizoctonia and bacterial ring rot or wilt, increased the average yield 13.6%. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed.
2 Oz. 30c—1 Lb. \$1.65 — 4 Lbs. \$5.70—5 Lbs. \$7.15

All Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Semesan Disinfectant FOR SEEDS AND BULBS

SEMESAN may mean the difference between a thriving, productive vegetable and flower garden — or a poor one. Dusted on seeds and bulbs or used in solution with water, as a dip, SEMESAN reduces seed decay and seedling blight, generally increases germination, plant vigor and productiveness.

Ask for your copies of free Vegetable and Flower Pamphlets.

1/3 Oz. Packet, treats 5 to 10 pounds of seed, 10c; 2 Oz. 40c; 1 Lb. \$2.50; 5 Lbs. \$11.40. Prices F.O.B. Dallas



Thiosan—For Golf and Lawn Turfs

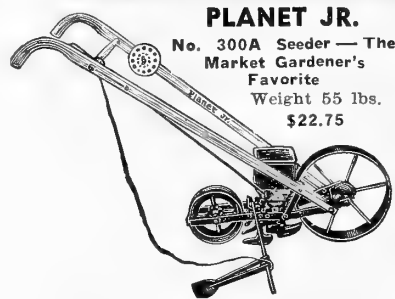
Organic fungicide for brown patch control. Effective, safe, well tolerated by turf; easily applied, does not retard growth of turf.
8 Oz. 80c—5 Lb. Can \$6.45—25 Lb. Drum \$30.00 —100 Lb. Drum \$115.00—Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Arasan—FOR PEANUTS

Prevents much loss from rotting, means more plants per pound of seed, and allows better and more economical spacing at time of planting. Tests show average of 36% increase in yield from use of Arasan; some varieties have shown an increase of as much as 102% over same varieties that were untreated.

1 Oz. Pkg. 16c—8 Oz. Can 80c—5 Lb. Can \$6.45—25 Lb. Drum \$30.00—100 Lb. Drum \$115.00 —Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Planet Jr. Garden Tools



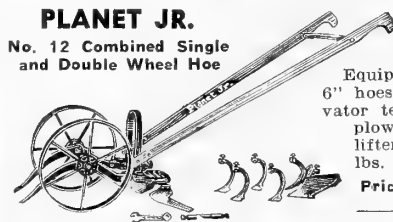
PLANET JR.

No. 300A Seeder — The Market Gardener's Favorite
Weight 55 lbs.
\$22.75



PLANET JR.

No. 19 GARDEN PLOW
Equipment: 2-inch Cultivator Tooth, 10-inch Sweep, 1 Plow. Weight 18 lbs. \$5.75
F.O.B. Dallas



PLANET JR.

No. 12 Combined Single and Double Wheel Hoe

Equipment: Pr. 6" hoes; 4 cultivator teeth; pair plows; 2 leaf lifters; wt. 32 lbs.
Price \$12.95



PLANET JR.

No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe
Equipment: Pr. 6" hoes; 3 cultivator teeth; garden plow. Wt. 22 lbs.
Price \$8.95

Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Cyclone Seed Sower

For Clovers, Alfalfa Grasses, Oats, Wheat or any other seed that is sown broadcast. The "Cyclone" will sow many acres per hour, any amount to the acre, with a uniform flow of seed. Throws equal amounts to equal distances on each side of the operator. Directions and feed adjustment scale with each sower.

Delivered Price ... \$2.75



CORN PLANTER No. 306

Saves Time—Plants Evenly—Adjustable. Wt. 4 1/4 Lbs. F.O.B. Dallas ... \$1.60

Corn Planter



1/2 Pint Protects 1 Bu. Seed Corn

Stanley's Crow Repellent

(Non-poisonous)



Keeps crows and other birds, insects and rodents away from seeds and protects seeds from rotting in the ground. Corn growers use it at a cost of only 10 or 12 cents per acre. Market gardeners use only a teaspoonful to a pound of average garden seed to protect both seeds and young plants. You may treat with Semesan in advance, then apply Stanley's Crow Repellent just before planting.

Postpaid Prices
1/2 Pt. 60c—Pint \$1.00—Quart \$1.75

Dennison Improved Seed Starter Set

For Indoor Use. Just the thing to start your young plants. 24 handy trays, 3 large waterproof boxes. Insures water supply for good healthy seedlings.

Per Set—Postpaid—50c



INOCULATE

TO INCREASE
YIELDS AND
ENRICH SOILS

Prices Postpaid

Culture Group	To Inoculate	Price
A—ALFALFA CLOVERS		
Sweet, Bur, Hubam	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.50
	2 1/2 Bu. (150 lbs.)	1.00
B—CLOVERS		
Red, Hop, Subterranean, Alsike, Crimson, White Dutch	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.50
	2 1/2 Bu. (150 lbs.)	1.00
C—VETCH, PEAS		
Austrian Canadian English, Sweet	100 Lbs.	.50
	1200 Lbs.	5.70
D—BEANS		
Snap, Wax Kidney	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.35
E—COWPEAS		
PEANUTS	Up to 120 lbs.	\$.30
BEANS, Lima	5 Bu. (300 lbs.)	.55
Velvet, Mung	25 Bu. (1500 lbs.)	2.50
CROTALARIA KUDZU	30 Bu. (1800 lbs.)	3.25
L—LESPEDeza		
All kinds	100 Lb. Size	.50
S—SOYBEANS		
All kinds	Up to 120 lbs.	.30
	5 Bu. (300 lbs.)	.55
	25 Bu. (1500 lbs.)	2.50
	30 Bu. (1800 lbs.)	3.25

Culture Group	To Inoculate	Price
GARDEN SIZE NITRAGIN		
English and Sweet Peas	Up to 6 lbs.	.10
Snap and Lima Beans—Lupines		



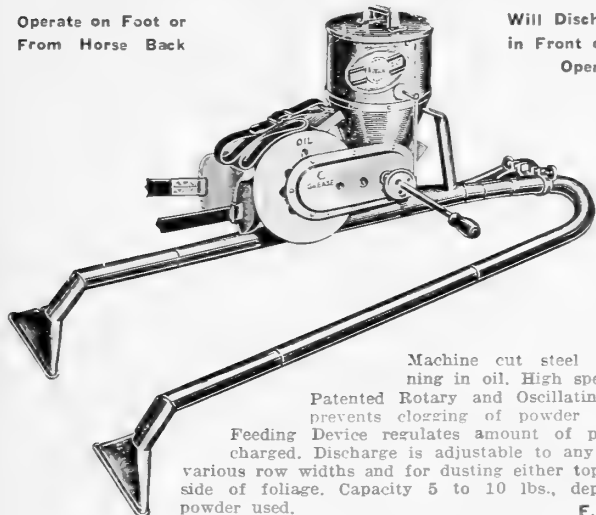
DUSTERS — POWER AND HAND SPRAYERS

Dobbins Crank Duster

FOR DUSTING COTTON AND ALL LOW GROWING CROPS

Operate on Foot or
From Horse Back

Will Discharge Dust
in Front or Rear of
Operator



Machine cut steel gears running in oil. High speed blower. Patented Rotary and Oscillating Agitator prevents clogging of powder in hopper. Feeding Device regulates amount of powder discharged. Discharge is adjustable to any angle, for various row widths and for dusting either top or underside of foliage. Capacity 5 to 10 lbs., depending on powder used.

F.O.B. Dallas

No. 200—As illustrated. Weight 15 lbs. \$14.30

Sage Brush Duster



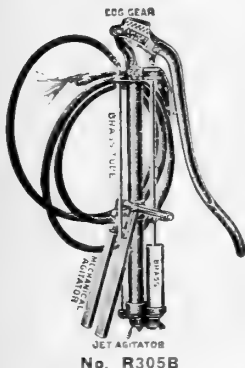
No. 390—Heavy Duty, long nozzle, with up-turn tip for dusting undersides. Holds one quart powder. Pump 1 1/4" dia. 14" long. Nozzle 12" long. Overall length 33". Weight 2 lbs. F.O.B. Dallas, each. \$1.00

Myers Barrel Spray Pump

FOR ORCHARDISTS,
GARDENERS,
COTTON GROWERS

No. R305B, Myers Barrel Spray Pump—With cog gear handle, (increases leverage 33 1/3 per cent over plain handle), with both jet and mechanical agitators, with 15 feet of 1/2 inch 5-ply hose and Myers graduating Vermorel nozzle. (barrel not included). Shipping wt. 40 lbs.

F.O.B. Dallas \$16.00



Myers Bucket Spray Pump

A MODEL FOR
EVERY PURPOSE

No. R324—With agitator, graduating Vermorel fine, sprinkling and solid stream nozzle. Shipping weight 9 lbs.

F.O.B. Dallas \$7.25



No. R324
Cog Gear
Lever Pump

REPAIR PARTS

We have Cup Leathers, Cylinder Shell Gaskets and other repair parts for Compressed Air, Barrell, Bucket and Wheelbarrow sprayers.

Compressed Air Sprayers

Lowell Streamer

Compressed Air Sprayer has 3 1/4-gallon capacity, is of superior construction; will handle all insecticides, disinfectants, fungicides, whitewash and cold water paints. Tank 7 1/4" diameter, 21" high, 3 1/4-gal. capacity. Galvanized; pump 1 1/4" diameter, 14" long, locks securely to top; spray hose 24"; 2 ft. brass extension; carrying strap. Shipping wt. 13 1/2 lbs. Price, F.O.B. Dallas, No. 94G \$6.25

Lowell Junior

2 1/2-Gallon Compressed Air Sprayer: has all advantages of larger sprayer, but smaller and lighter in weight. 6 1/4" diameter, 18" high, 2 1/2-gal. capacity; Galvanized tank; pump 1 1/4" diameter, 14" long; spray hose 24"; 2 foot brass extension; shipping wt. 9 lbs.

Price, F.O. B. Dallas, No. 24G \$5.95



No. R336 1/2B—Handy Portable Sprayer

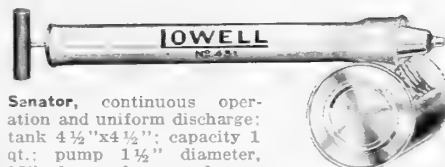
Wheelbarrow Sprayers Hand Pumps

This sprayer has a 12 1/2 Gallon Galvanized Tank suspended in an all Wrought Steel Wheelbarrow and uses Pump, Dasher and Jet Agitators, 3 feet of Discharge Hose, 8 foot extension and Vermorel Nozzle.

No. R336 1/2B, with heavy duty pump (2 in. cylinder). Shipping Wt. 100 lbs. \$28.00
F.O.B. Dallas

Lowell Continuous Sprayers—2 Sizes

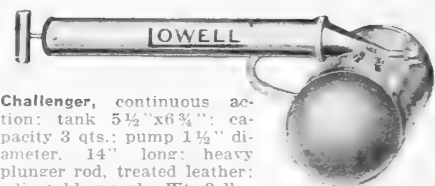
SENATOR



Senator, continuous operation and uniform discharge; tank 4 1/2"x4 1/2"; capacity 1 qt.; pump 1 1/2" diameter, 13" long; heavy plunger rod with treated leather; supply tube and nozzle can be removed for cleaning; wt. 2 lbs.

No. 431—each. 75c—F.O.B. Dallas

CHALLENGER



Challenger, continuous action; tank 5 1/2"x6 3/4"; capacity 3 qts.; pump 1 1/2" diameter, 14" long; heavy plunger rod, treated leather; adjustable nozzle. Wt. 3 lbs.

No. 215G—Each. \$1.50—F.O.B. Dallas

IDEAL



Ideal is convenient type for home and small garden use. Capacity 1 qt. Pump 1 1/2" x 13" long. Wt. 1 1/2 lbs.

No. 235—Each. 50c—F.O.B. Dallas



Hayes-Ette Sprayer

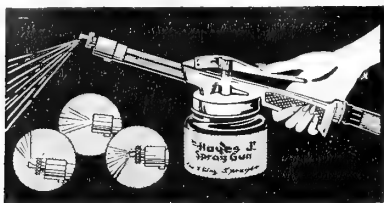
New self-mix GARDEN HOSE SPRAYER that is compact, light in weight, economical. Weighs little over a pound filled. Concentrated insecticide in bottle is automatically mixed with right amount of water for discharge under pressure. One bottle makes 1 1/2 gallons effective spray. Made of non-corrosive metals. Priced \$2.95 postpaid.

CONTROL INSECTS AND FUNGUS WHEN THEY FIRST APPEAR

Page 31



SPRAYERS — SPRAYING MATERIALS — INSECTICIDES



Hayes Jr. Spray Gun

Same principle as Hayes-Ette. Attach to garden hose, put concentrated insecticide in jar, turn on water and spray up, down or sideways, with effective pressure. Makes 3 gallons full strength spray. Easy lever control; long barrel for hard-to-reach places. Priced \$5.95 Postpaid.

Arnold "Victory" Garden Hose Sprayer



This Victory war-time sprayer uses the standard size and type of Arnold cartridges, and is attached to garden hose. It is made of plastic.

Each \$1.00—Postpaid

ARNOLD INSECTICIDE CARTRIDGES

For controlling Insects and Plant Diseases Listed

Nic-O-Spray—Leaf Hopper, Mealy Bug, Aphis, all sucking insects.

Cryolitespray—Coddling Moth, Mexican Bean Beetle, Potato Beetle, Cucumber Beetle, Cabbage Worm, other chewing insects, non-poisonous to humans.

Arsen-O-Spray—Bag Worms, Coddling Moths, Cut Worms, etc.

Funguspray—Fungus, Molds and Black Spot.

Sulph-O-Spray—Mildew, Rust and Rot.

Vitamin B1 Cartridges—Stimulate root and stem growth and bloom.

Cartridge weight, per dozen, 2 lbs.

Each 35c—Box of 12, \$4.00—Postpaid

• Ask for Arnold Complete Spray Chart •



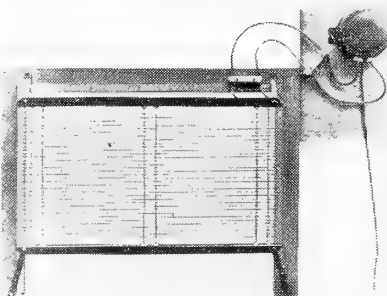
Harco Sprayer

EFFICIENT AND EASY TO USE

Simply squeeze pump handles together, just spray where you want it, up, down, sideways, without adjustment. Long extension rod for hard-to-reach places. Fits standard Mason Jars. Keep several sprayer solutions in different jars ready for use without waste.

Complete \$2.35—Postpaid

Bug-A-Cide Fly and Insect Killers



Kills off millions of flies for business houses, restaurants, dairies, creameries, bakeries. Easily attached to screen without cutting. Kills flies outside. Also can be used with light to kill night-flying insects on porches, in barnyards and entertainment spots.

28" long by 16 1/4" high, not including brackets. M8-4—Wt. 18 lbs....\$12.90

Box Type Bug-A-Cide



For home, office or store. Has a drawer into which flies fall out of sight, and may be removed periodically.

22" long x 11 1/2" wide x 3 1/2" deep. M8-3—Wt. 14 Lbs.....\$10.50

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY

KILLS 90% OF GARDEN INSECTS
Contains Pyrethrum—Therefore, Supply Depends on Availability of This Product

Non-poisonous to humans and pets. Kills both chewing and sucking insects, such as aphids, leaf rollers, leaf hoppers, cabbage worms, cut worms, rose beetles, and many other more resistant, as well as common insects.

EVERGREEN contains Pyrethrum; provides you with one product that will take care of 90% of your insect troubles.

Ideal for the home gardener. It will not injure the tenderest blossoms. Simply mix with water and spray.

Free Spraying Guide Sent on Request

Ounce\$.35
6 Ounces 1.00
16 Ounces 2.15
1 Gallon 12.20

Postpaid prices.



SUNOCO

SELF EMULSIFYING SPRAY

BOTH DORMANT AND SUMMER SPRAY

Sunoco Spray is used for control of scale insects, aphids, red mite, red spider, mealy bug and other pests, in dormant season, and in summer, on evergreens, euonymus, privet, roses, shrubs, deciduous fruit and shade trees. Average mix: 1 gallon Sunoco to 25 gallons water.

Qt. 55c—Gal. \$1.15—5 Gals. \$5.10
55 Gals. \$33.50—Prices F.O.B. Dallas

THE SPRAY
PROFESSIONAL
GROWERS
DEPEND ON!

★
Formerly
Called
HI-TOX
★



(Name changed Jan. 1943 to "TOPTOX")

Toptox contains both Pyrethrum and Rotenone and is recommended for thrips, aphids, red spider, tarnished plant bug, mite, and lace wing fly. Is a complete spray, recommended as non-injurious to humans, birds or animals when used as directed, and does not injure plants. Mixes with water as used. Comes in following sizes:

1 Ounce Bottle.....	\$.35
6 Oz. Bottle	1.00
1 Pint	2.25
1 Quart Can	4.00
1 Gallon Can	11.50

Postpaid



Nicotine Concentrate

For control of Aphis, Thrip, Leaf Hopper and many other insects. Black Leaf 40 kills by actual contact and also by fumes. It may be mixed with oil emulsions, arsenates, lime sulphur, etc., to add "gassing effect to these sprays."

"BLACK LEAF 40" ALSO
REGULATES DOG TRAFFIC!

The odor of "Black Leaf 40" is not objectionable to humans, yet is repulsive to dogs.

Applying "Black Leaf 40" places a sentinel at every shrub or flowering plant, thus detouring dog traffic to unsprayed areas.

Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Ounce	\$.36
5 ounces	1.05
Pound	2.42
2 Pounds	3.57
5 Pounds	6.70
10 Pounds	11.65



Nico-Rote

NICOTINE-ROTENONE—Gives the Grower Three Methods of Insect Destruction; 1, By Contact; 2, By Fumes; 3, By Stomach Poisoning.

Recommended for the control of: Aphis (Plant Lice), Leaf Hopper, Thrips, White Fly, Rose Chafer, Rose Slugs, Caterpillar, Cut Worms, Dahlia Beetle, Asparagus Beetles, Mexican Bean Beetles, Cabbage Worms, Squash Bugs, Currant Worms, Wire Worms, Red Spider, Mites, Aster Beetle, Scale, Cabbage Bugs, Tomato Bugs, Potato Bugs, Cucumber Beetles, Mealy Bug, Chrysanthemum Midge, Japanese Beetle, Spruce Gall, Boxmite, Lace-Wing Fly and many others.

Will not burn, spot nor discolor when used as directed. Requires no spreader — simply add water and spray.



Size	Shipping	Prices
	Wt.	F.O.B. Dallas
6 oz.	1 lb.	\$ 1.00
Quart	2 1/2 lbs.	4.00
Gallon	9 lbs.	12.00





Arsenate of Lead: Favorite poison for control of most chewing insects. Use it against Bag Worms. 1 lb. 33c—4 lbs. 74c.

Bordeaux Mixture: Best known Fungicide and Blight Preventive and for Leaf Hopper and Flea Beetle. 1 lb. 32c—4 lbs. 69c.

Calcium Arsenate: For use as a dust or spray on hardy foliage, as potato vines and cotton plants. Used extensively in Texas cotton. 1 lb. 25c—4 lbs. 46c—100 lb. drum \$9.20.

London Purple: Kills cotton worms and weevils, potato bugs, etc. Quicker killing action because it contains both Arsenite and Arsenate; kills more bugs per dollar. 1/4 lb. 15c—1 lb. 30c—4 lbs. 49c—100 lb. drum \$11.00.

Paris Green: Powerful quick acting in control of potato bug, web worm, army worm and in grasshopper and cut worm bait. 1/4 lb. 20c—1 lb. 60c—5 lbs. \$2.50—14 lb. cans \$5.75.



Red River Potato Mix: Special formula, copper fungicide with quick-killing Arsenic. For potatoes and tomatoes, dust or spray. 1 lb. 30c—4 lbs. 81c.

ACME SPRAYS INSECTICIDES DUSTS



Lime Sulfur (dry): Dormant Spray for control of scale insects on fruit trees, nursery stock, rose bushes, etc. 1 lb. 35c—5 lbs. \$1.45—12 1/2 lbs. \$2.00—100 lbs. \$12.50—200 lbs. \$22.50.

Emo: Summer Oil Spray for control of white flies, mites, mealy bugs, red spiders, certain scale and other insects. 1/2 pt. 30c—1 pt. 50c—1 qt. 70c—1 gal. \$1.95—5 gal. \$5.00.

Emo-Nik: Emo combined with Nicotine to extend effectiveness to include Aphis. 4 1/2 oz. 35c—Pt. 65c—Qt. 95c—Gal. \$2.50.

Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust: A nicotine-arsenical dust (or spray) for control of both sucking and chewing insects. For vegetables, shrubs, vines and flowers. Contains two of largest selling insecticides used by commercial growers. 1 lb. carton 40c—4 lb. bag \$1.15—50 lb. bag \$9.85.

Bait-M: For ridding premises of cutworms, sow bugs, grasshoppers, snails, slugs. Just scatter it on the ground. Not affected by rain or sprinkling: will not sour. 1 lb. 25c—2 1/2 lbs. 50c.

Wettable Dusting Sulphur: Fineness, 325 mesh screen, dusts perfectly or mixes as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons; also red spider on evergreens. 2 lb. sifter carton, 28c.



Kopper King: An efficient fungicide dust or spray. Prevents blight on tomatoes, potatoes and many other plants. A 52% Copper product, neutral and insoluble. 1 lb 40c—4 lbs. 98c.

Kopper Queen Liquid Mildew Spray: For control of mildew, leaf spot and black spot on rose bushes and many other flowers. Stainless: leaves no unsightly residue. 1/2 pt. 35c—pt. 60c—qt. 90c—gal. \$2.25—5 gals. \$7.50.

Acme Spray Soap: For use alone against aphids, or as a spreader with Nicotine; or as Emulsifying agent in oil sprays. 1 lb. 35c—5 lbs. \$1.45—10 lbs. \$2.50.

Acme Rotenone Garden Guard: For dusting certain food crops to control sucking and chewing insects. Nonpoisonous—safe to use around humans and pets. 1 lb. 35c—6 lb. bag \$1.05—50 lb. bag \$7.85.

Acme Aphis Spray: Black Leaf 40 combined with soap spreader, for use against Aphis, Thrip, Leaf-hopper, etc. 3 oz. tubes 35c—12 oz. cans \$1.00.

Kopper Shield: Prepared liquid paint for treating wounds on trees: prevents disease and rot. 1/2 Pt. 28c—Pt. 43c—Qt. 72c—Gal. \$2.32.

Acme Stop: A tree banding compound which acts as an uncrossable barrier to crawling insects. 6 ozs. 35c—1 lb. 65c—5 lbs. \$2.95—10 lbs. \$5.00.



Prices F.O.B. Dallas—Delivered in 100 Lb. Lots



Snarol SOW BUG CONTROL

SNAROL kills Cutworms, Sow Bugs and Grasshoppers, but is not injurious to vegetation. Will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling.

Metaldehyde, an added attractant, draws snails and slugs and kills them on the spot.

1 lb. pkg.\$.25 | 10 lb. bag.....\$1.50
2 1/2 lb. pkg.50 | 50 lb. bag..... 5.50

Postpaid

Paradichlorobenzene KILLS PEACH TREE BORERS

This is an effective and permanent control of the Peach Borer. Clean gum away from tree trunk and clean ground around base of tree. Encircle the tree two inches away from the trunk with one ounce of Paradichlorobenzene, and cover with fine earth. Pack down firmly. Application should be made in warm, dry soil in the late fall.

Prices Postpaid: 1 Lb. 60c—5 Lbs. \$2.35—10 Lbs. \$3.90

Nico-Fume Pressure-Fumigator FOR FUMIGATING GREENHOUSES

Nico-Fume Powder (14% nicotine) is burned under pressure in the can in which it is packed. A one pound can will fumigate about 25,000 cu. ft. For control of Thrips, Midge, etc.

1/2 lb. 1 lb.
Nico-Fume Pressure-Fumigator ..\$.45 \$.75
Nico-Fume Holder for 1 lb. Size85c
F.O.B. Dallas

SEMESAN DISINFECTANT

For seeds and bulbs, to reduce decay and seedling blight. See full description on page 30.

SPRAY AND REAP!



ACME ROSE SPRAY IS SURE!

Grow beautiful roses and other flowers with the Acme System of Spray treatment combining 3 necessary elements (packed separately) to solve the entire spraying problem — NO other sprays needed. Ask for ACME SCIENTIFIC ROSE SPRAY.

The number indicates number of gallons of spray each set will make

No. 3\$0.95
No. 6\$1.50 No. 48..... 6.00
No. 24..... 4.00 No. 96..... 9.75

Postpaid Prices

Graftex

A Scientific Grafting Compound and Wound Dressing

Once applied it is weather proof and impervious to changes in temperature. It does not dry out nor crack and it conforms to the stretching and bending of plant growth.



1/2 Lb. can\$.50
5 Lb. can 4.25

Prices Postpaid

Cyanogas G-Fumigant

Weekly Fumigations will keep greenhouse free of all insects at small cost. Cyanogas is very effective for fumigating bulbs in storage (Gladioli, Narcissus, Iris, Tulips, etc.) Also for fumigating seeds, grains, warehouses. See Page 30 for prices.

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HORMONE POWDER for PLANTS Stimulates Seeds and Bulbs, Roots, Cuttings

Cuttings treated with Rootone, root in a much shorter time, heavier root systems are formed and fewer cuttings die.

Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Grass and Clover Seeds dusted with Rootone germinate quicker and root growth is faster and heavier, resulting in healthier plants and earlier flowering.

1/4 Oz. Packet, 25c—2 Oz. Jar, \$1.00
1 Lb. Can, \$5.00—Postpaid

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

REDUCES LOSS in TRANSPLANTING

The Vitamin-Hormone stimulant. 1 oz. makes 100 gallons solution. Use on all kinds of flowering plants, vegetable plants, shrubs, seedlings or trees when planting. Multiplies roots and makes better plants. Effective in hard or soft water.

1/2 Oz. Pkt.25c 3 Oz. Can\$1.00
1 Lb. Can\$4.00
Postpaid

Floralife FOOD FOR CUT FLOWERS

Adds days more life and beauty to cut flowers.

Retards wilting
Prevents fading
Maintains fragrance
Packet (makes two quarts solution) 10c
Package (makes 30 quarts solution) \$1.00

Postpaid



GARDENING HELPS—PET SUPPLIES



HORMODIN POWDER TREATMENT

Hormodin Powders FOR QUICKER ROOTING

Cuttings treated with HORMODIN root quicker and have more growing roots per cutting.

To fulfill the needs for different species, HORMODIN POWDER has been prepared in three strengths of the active root forming substance, making it possible to propagate successfully and profitably from cuttings, practically all varieties of plants.

HORMODIN POWDERS

No. 1 Powder (For roses, chrysanthemums, etc.)
1 3/4 Oz. 50c—1 Lb. \$3.00

No. 2 Powder (For common shrubs)
1 3/4 Oz. 75c—1 Lb. \$4.50

No. 3 Powder (For evergreens, etc.)
1 Oz. \$1.00—1/2 Lb. \$4.50

Combination Package, contains a supply of each of the three HORMODIN POWDERS, 75c

Prices Postpaid



WITH VITAMIN B1 "PLUS" Tablets

For rapid growth of roots, stems and blooms. Thompsons B1 Pellets eliminate all guesswork. Just dissolve a Thompson Pellet for basic solution. Use a drop in a gallon of tap water and apply. Full instructions with each package. Do it regularly and expect real garden success.

200 Pellets. Each Pellet makes
20 gal. solution\$1.00
20 Pellets. Each Pellet makes
20 gal. solution25c
25 Pellets. Each pellet makes
2 gal. solution10c
Postpaid

Hyponex Plant Food



A complete and balanced plant food—a clean, odorless soluble powder. For soil or water culture. For house plants and all kinds of garden plants. Reduces shock of transplanting. 1 teaspoonful of HYPONEX PLANT FOOD makes 1 gallon of solution.

1 Oz. 10c—3 Oz. 25c—1 Lb. \$1.00—Postpaid

Kryocide

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NATURAL CRYOLITE

Vegetable gardeners will appreciate the new "Kryocide" (natural Cryolite) and "Kryocide" D-50 (ready mixed dust with sulphur). Finely micronized for thorough application.

"KRYOCIDE" (Straight) is the unmixed, finely pulverized NATURAL CRYOLITE to be used in a water spray, in mixed dust or as bait in vegetable gardens and on certain shrubs. Highly effective in controlling many chewing insects. Easy to apply. Safe. Proved by years of use by big commercial growers.

1 Lb. Cans 35c—Postpaid

"KRYOCIDE" D-50 (With sulphur) is "Kryocide" in ready-mixed dust to be used directly on plants. Is both insecticide and fungicide. Its base is NATURAL CRYOLITE, the insecticide recommended by authorities and widely used to control chewing insects. Ready and easy to apply in vegetable gardens.

1 Lb. Cans 50c—3 Lb. Bags 85c—Postpaid



A ROTENONE COATED INSECTICIDE DUST

★
LEAVES NO
POISON RESIDUE

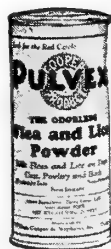
FOUR WAY ACTION

New type of Rotenone Dust, that kills both chewing and sucking types of insects. Provides extra plant protection by paralyzing the legs of certain crawling insects, and repelling many insects that would otherwise attack plants.

FOR COMMERCIAL GROWERS AND VICTORY GARDENS

Commercial growers use Kalite for Mexican bean beetle on beans; pea aphid and pea weevil on peas, European corn borer on corn, caterpillars and aphids on broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, kohlrabi, mustard, kale, turnips, and collards.

1 Lb. Can 35c—4 Lb. Bag. 75c—
25 Lb. Bag \$4.00—Postpaid



Pulvex

Kills Fleas on Dogs—Cats—Birds

Actually kills the fleas—dead—and keeps new ones off for a week or more.

Ideal for cats because non-irritating to their tender skins and non-injurious if they lick it off.

Pulvex Powder, 1 1/5 Oz.25c

Pulvex Powder, 3 3/5 Oz.,

Shaker Can, Postpaid50c

Pulvex Powder, 12 Oz. Shaker Can,

Postpaid \$1.25

Pulvex Soap, Postpaid 25c

Rex Hunters Dog Powders

For a tonic re-constructive that relieves listlessness, poor appetite, excessive scratching, loose coat, simple skin irritations.

8 Tablets, 25c—40 Tablets, \$1.00—Postpaid

Pussy Scat

A new harmless powder that will prevent cats from lying on your furniture, clawing curtains or sleeping on your bed. You do not smell Pussy Scat, but the cat does—and keeps away.

Small Cone 50c—Postpaid

Gaines Dog Food



A tasty dry dog food that contains all vitamins known to be needed for sound growth—plus proteins, cereals and minerals. For dogs of all breeds and sizes, Gaines was the choice of Admiral Byrd for his Antarctic dogs. Comes in meal form, where only water is added, or in chewy pellet or Krunchon form.

GAINES DOG MEAL

2 Lbs.23c 10 Lbs.\$.88
5 Lbs.47c 25 Lbs.2.12
50 Lbs.\$4.08

GAINES KRUNCHEON

2 Lbs.24c 10 Lbs.\$.95
5 Lbs.51c 25 Lbs.2.29
50 Lbs.\$4.42

F.O.B. Dallas

Liquid Chaperone

No stained evergreens, disfigured shrubs or trampled flowers, if you spray Liquid Chaperone wherever dogs do damage. Lasts for weeks, regardless of weather.

4 Oz. Can 50c
12 Oz. Can \$1.00
Postpaid



Chaperone Powder

Sprinkle Chaperone Powder on chairs, rugs, shoes, etc., and dogs keep their distance. Applied to female, keeps male dogs away. Practically odorless and harmless to humans, but very repulsive to dogs.

Big Cone \$1.00—1/2 Oz. Sprinkler Can 25c
Postpaid

Safer winter dog baths with MAGITEX Bubbles



Try new Magitex Bubble Shampoo: clean pet easily, like washing hands. Rub bubbles on—wipe off—that's all! No tub, rinsing, splashing. Removes fleas, lice on contact. Deodorizes, beautifies coat. Safe, effective. Only pennies a bath.

4 Oz. 60c—8 Oz. \$1.00—Postpaid



Dawg-Gone

Keeps dogs away from Evergreens and Shrubs. Remove cap and hang tube in bushes.

25c Per Tube—Postpaid



PET SUPPLIES and REMEDIES

Wash-A-Pooch Bubble Bath

A super-foamy, waterless bubble bath for dogs and cats: contains no alcohol: safe and efficient: kills odor and cleans skin and hair thoroughly. Use alone in cold or wet weather to keep from giving pets a cold. Can be used with water as a regular shampoo. Relieves itching, discourages fleas; leaves coat silky and lustrous.

2 Oz. Bottle 25c—6 Oz. Bottle 50c
F.O.B. Dallas

Wash-A-Pooch Dog Shampoo

A scientific, sudless cleanser, combining oil application and shampoo that thoroughly cleanses hair and skin. Soothing, deodorant, non-irritating: kills fleas and other insects

3 Oz. Shaker-Top Bottle 35c—8 Oz. 60c
F.O.B. Dallas

CEDAR SHAVINGS—for dog bedding, to repel fleas and deodorize.

5 Lb. Bag 35c—F.O.B. Dallas

PLANTABBS



DOUBLE DUTY DIET FOR HOUSE PLANTS and garden flowers. These clean, white, odorless tablets grow gorgeous foliage on house plants, quantities of blooms in the garden, and finer vegetables. Each tablet is a **FULL MEAL** of rich plant food plus essential Vitamin B-1. Will not burn. Always fresh and ready. Tablets won't melt in damp weather.

30 Tablets25c 200 Tablet ...\$1.00
75 Tablets50c 1000 Tablets ...\$2.75
Postpaid



Soil Test Kits

Test your soil for all the major elements of plant food, **NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS, POTASH**. Also for **ACIDITY**. Then supply the deficiencies in the proper proportions.

For the city lot owner, the farmer and the professional horticulturist or landscape architect.

HOME GARDENER SET

20 individual tests\$2.00

CLUB MODEL

50 individual tests\$4.75

HORTICULTURAL SET

(In permanent Metal Case)

65 individual tests\$9.75

REFILL SOIL TEST SOLUTIONS

1 1/2 Oz. Bottle 30c—Set of 5-1/2 Oz. Bot.les \$1.50
Prices Postpaid

USE PEAT MOSS AND VIGORO TOGETHER



Rugodex Cleaner

A bubble type cleaner, applied direct for removing stains made by untrained pets, ink and other spots. An all-purpose cleaner, harmless to rugs, fabrics, drapery, upholstery, floors, painted walls. Non-inflammatory and deodorizes instantly.

1 Pint Bottle \$1.00—F.O.B. Dallas

GARDEN and HOME HELPS

Protex

Protex for use in protecting female dogs during season, and to keep males away from premises. A safe and sure, easy-to-use product for maximum protection.

2 Oz. Bottle \$1.00—F.O.B. Dallas

Other Recommended Dog Remedies

Postpaid
Sergeant's Pine Oil Disinfectant 30c
Le Gear's Mange Prescription 50c
Le Gear's Flea and Shampoo Soap 25c
Le Gear's Round or Hook Worm Capsules, specify large or small dogs 50c
Le Gear's Tape Worm Tablets 50c

DOG BEDS Ask for sizes and prices, as supply varies according to wartime availability.



Improved Peat Moss

IMPROVED BLACK MAGIC PEAT MOSS contains valuable elements, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash—also valuable minerals: Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Sulphur, Iron, Copper, Magnesium and Boron. It is already in a very decomposed state and the acid element in this peat neutralizes alkaline conditions of the soil.

IMPROVED BLACK MAGIC Peat Moss mixed into the soil around plants preserves moisture in the soil and holds many times its weight in moisture, so that hungry roots can "drink" the food they need.

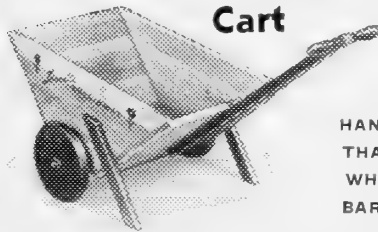
IMPROVED BLACK MAGIC Peat Moss can be used by mixing in the soil, or as a mulch in summer to prevent the hot sun rays from penetrating and drying out the roots, or in the winter to prevent damage from freezing.

IMPROVED BLACK MAGIC weighs approximately 30 pounds per bushel; one bushel covers 20 square feet 1/2 inch deep. Used and recommended by leading Nurserymen and professional growers.

USE IT EXTENSIVELY IN YOUR VICTORY GARDEN

3 bushel bag (Wt. 75 lbs.)\$2.10
F.O.B. Dallas

Lawn-Ette Roll-Away Cart



HANDIER
THAN A
WHEEL-
BARROW

A popular Utility Cart for grass clippings, leaves, dirt, tools and other things to move about garden and lawn. Tips forward on ground level for sweeping in; well balanced; small storage space required. Capacity about 2 1/2 bushels. Made of Michigan hardwood, with wood axle and wheels: natural varnish with red wheels and handle
No. 31W—Wt. 27 lbs. F.O.B. Dallas\$9.55

PEAT MOSS

Moisture, not heat, is what makes tropic growth lush. The desert, just as hot, sprouts an oasis only beside a fresh spring.

Peat Moss absorbs 12 to 15 times its own dry weight in water.

Peat Moss on the lawn, in the flower bed, around the shrubs, is vital in maintaining an even and adequate moisture supply in the soil. In summer the hot rays are unable to penetrate a layer of peat, roots do not dry out, weeds are checked. In winter plants are mulched, not to keep them warm but to prevent alternate thaws and freezes, for sudden changes of temperature damage roots seriously and often fatally. So, its wise to mulch with Peat Moss both summer and winter, thus adding to the beauty of lawn and garden and saving water.

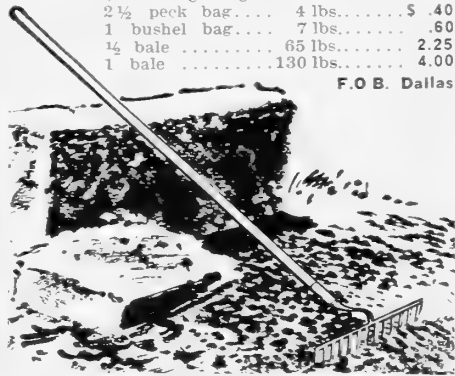
Use Peat Moss with Vigoro and Get Maximum Results from Both

Greenhouse Growers use Peat Moss in the benches and in the potting soil. Its clean, sterile and weed seed free.

One bale covers about 300 sq. ft., one inch deep. Shipping weight approximate, since moisture varies, affecting weight.

2 1/2 peck bag.... 4 lbs.....\$.40
1 bushel bag.... 7 lbs......60
1/4 bale 65 lbs..... 2.25
1 bale130 lbs..... 4.00

F.O.B. Dallas



Trundle-Stick Shopper

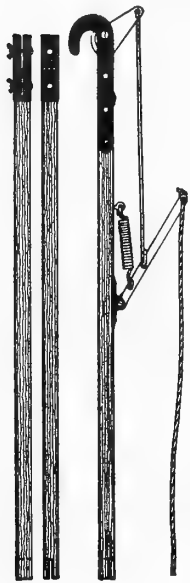


Every housewife will want one of these handy shopping bags that goes to market on wheels. Well-balanced, easy to pull or push when loaded; very light weight when empty, and folds compactly. Colorful canvas bag holds week's supply of groceries for average family.

Price, ...\$2.29
Postpaid



TOOLS FOR BETTER GARDENS AND LAWNS



Tip Top Tree Trimmer

Does a quick job—Saves climbing ladders.

An aeroplane spruce, jointed pole. Hardened and Tempered Cutlery Steel Blade. Can be used as a 4, 8 or 12 ft. Pruner, and additional 4 ft. sections can be added to make it even longer. Cuts one inch limbs easily. Removes nests, trims climbers, prunes trees, high shrubs, berry briars and bushes, also picks high growing flowers.

No. 1312—Tip Top Tree Trimmer: with 2 4-ft. sections. Shipping weight, 6 lbs. Postpaid \$3.00

No. 13-S—4 Ft. Section Pole for above. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Postpaid 60c

Pruner Blade only—Postpaid 15c

Snap Cut Pruners



Postpaid

No. 119—Easiest, safest, keenest of all pruners—bronze anvil—all cutting parts easily replaced. non-pinching handles—rust resistant finish—8" long, cuts 3/4" branches. Weight 1 lb. Each \$2.25

No. 118—Ladies' "Snap Cut"—rust resistant finish—6" long, cuts up to 1/2" branches. Weight 1/2 lb. Each \$1.39

California Pattern Pruners



No. 124—"Professional" one piece drop forged steel, keen, powerful, positive slicing action. Honed edges, 8" long, wt. 1 lb. \$3.00

No. 122—Dual cutting action tempered blades, wt. 1 lb. \$1.29

No. 151—One piece cutlery steel drop forging, wt. 1 lb.98



Long Handled Pruners

FOR TOUGH JOBS

Powerful, rugged lopping shears for heaviest cutting. Tool steel forgings, heat treated and accurately ground, fitted with heavy slick ash handles with long strapped ferrules.

No. 25—22" handles, Postpaid cuts 2" limbs \$3.50

No. 45S—22" handles, cuts 1/4" limbs 2.15

No. 528 Professional Pruner: 28" overall, cuts 1 1/2" limbs. 4.00

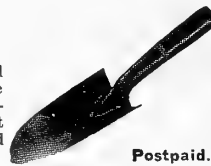
GET GOOD TOOLS AND TAKE CARE OF THEM!

Planet Jr. Lifetime Garden Trowels

Guaranteed Not to Bend or Break

The trowels are designed so the neck—usually the weakest part—is absolutely rigid. Made of Heat Treated and Tempered Steel.

Garden Trowel, wt. 1 lb. 65c



Postpaid.

'Twist-Ems'—THE HANDY PLANT-TIE



JUST A SIMPLE TWIST OF THE WRIST AND THE PLANT IS TIED

Quick—Twist-Ems save tedious work of tying plants with twine or raffia.

Permanent—Do not break or come loose. The wire running through the center of the tape makes them unbreakable and they cannot come unfastened. Tape protects stem against injury.

Labor Saving—Plants are tied with Twist-Ems in one-quarter the time used in tying them with raffia or twine.

Length	Quantity Per Bundle	Price Per Bundle
5 inches	250	25c
7 inches	250	28c
8 inches	250	30c
9 inches	250	32c
12 inches	250	37c
16 inches	250	45c

Prices Postpaid



An attractive marker for plants in your garden. Made of durable metal; baked enamel, green finish. Write on top of stake and slip on plastic window cap. You have an enduring marker, with no fade-out of your writing. Stake is 7" tall, writing surface 1 1/2 x 2 1/2". Shipped Prepaid.

Each	10c	25 markers	\$2.00
12 markers	\$1.00	50 markers	\$3.75
		100 markers	\$7.00

Wood Labels

	Each	Doz.	100
Unpainted Wood with Wire 5/8 x 3 1/2 in.	.02 1/2	.20	.75
Unpainted Pot Label 5/8 x 6 in.	.02 1/2	.20	.75
Unpainted Pot Label 5/8 x 10 in.	.02 1/2	.20	.85

Prices Postpaid

Bamboo Plant Stakes

From 1/4 inch to 3/4 inch diameter. Length 5 ft. Dozen 35c; Hundred \$2.50—Postpaid.

Glamour Hose Nozzle

Made of Colorful Wine Red Plastic



Be the first in your neighborhood to own one of these attractive, colorful plastic nozzles. Hard, tough and wear-resistant. Graduates from stream to fine spray; fits regulation size hose.

Postpaid Price—75c

The "Petite" Nozzle

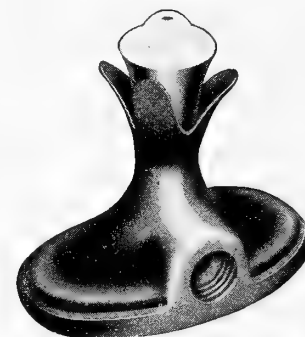
A dainty, all-plastic nozzle, fully adjustable for spray, straight stream or shut-off. Like "Glamour" except smaller.

Postpaid Price—45c

"Victory" Spray Nozzle

Plastic garden hose spray nozzle, that fits all garden hose. Non-adjustable; throws fine spray that will not beat down seedlings or wash out roots.

Postpaid Price—15c



"Tulip" Sprinkler

Decorative lawn sprinkler that throws a high, wide, misty spray. Heavy ceramic base; plastic head; gay colors.

Postpaid

Price—\$1.25

Soil Soaker

Especially adapted for the war-aid vegetable garden you will plant this year—also for rose, flower and shrub gardens and for parkways and driveway strips. Thoroughly irrigates with a saving of as much as 25% in water bills.

IT REALLY SOAKS THE SOIL

Scientifically treated, mildew resistant canvas, one end screws to water hose, other end closed. Water seeps through every pore, soaks directly into the soil over an area of several feet on all sides. No spray—no waste on walks, driveways, in street—no excessive evaporation.

For Lawns and Gardens:

12 foot length, weight 1 lb.	.....\$1.40
18 foot length, weight 1 1/2 lb.	.... 1.90
30 foot length, weight 2 lbs.	..... 2.90
50 foot length, weight 2 1/2 lbs.	... 4.75

Postpaid



SOIL-SOAKER

"Liquid Glove" Lotion

A delightful house and garden Lotion, to be used before exposing hands to soap, water, gardening and household tasks. Excellent for powder base, body rub and chapped limbs.

6 oz. bottle....25c. 12 oz. bottle....50c. F.O.B. Dallas



PLANT PROTECTORS—INSECTICIDES AND PEST KILLERS



FROST can't hurt



RAIN can't harm



INSECTS can't touch

Hotkaps

HOTKAPS eliminate weather and insect damage. These patented wax paper cones form miniature hot houses over each plant, promote sturdy growth and bring crops to maturity two to three weeks earlier, thus getting premium prices. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out. One man can place 2000 or more per day.

Prices	Weight	Postpaid
1000 Hotkaps	28 lbs.	\$11.00
5000 to 9000, per 1000		10.75
250 Hotkaps with Setter	9 lbs.	3.50
100 Hotkaps with Setter	5 lbs.	1.95
25 Hotkaps with Setter	2 lbs.	.50
Fibreboard Setter		.15



Cyanogas Kills Rodent and Insect Pests

ONE WHIFF KILLS THEM

Not a bait—Cyanogas is a gas producing powder that kills pests right in their burrows or nests, in feed rooms, corn cribs, granaries, under floors, in lumber piles, etc.

It's the Gas that Kills 'em!

CYANOGEN ANT KILLER

It's the sure way. Kills the queen, wipes out the entire ant colony. Packed especially for treating ant nests.

4 ounces, Postpaid 30c

CYANOGEN A DUST

For use in pump dusters to pump into burrows, nests, under floors, into wood piles, stacks of feed or seed, etc., to kill all kinds of pests.

Postpaid prices:

1 Lb. ....\$ .75	25 Lbs. ....\$10.00
5 Lbs. 3.00	100 Lbs. 25.00

CYANOGEN G—FUMIGANT

The positive fumigant for greenhouses, mushroom houses, warehouses, flour mills, grain and seeds, nursery stock, bulbs, for soil sterilization; and for killing bedbugs, cockroaches and other pests in tourists camps, bunk houses, etc.

Postpaid: 5 lbs. \$3.00—25 lbs. \$10.00—100 lbs. \$25.00

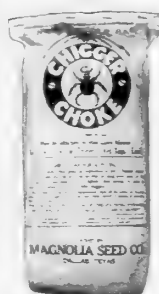
CYANOGEN FOOT PUMP DUSTERS

Especially designed for use with Cyanogas A Dust. The powerful piston action forces the Cyanogas deep into otherwise inaccessible parts of burrows. All non-corrosive metals.

Foot Pump Duster\$7.00
Postpaid



"There is no priority on vegetables grown on your own land, and consumed on your own table."



Chigger Choke

Rids your lawn of Chiggers (Red Bugs) easily!

There is no longer any need or excuse for enduring these pests. One application of CHIGGER CHOKE, according to instructions on the package, will free your lawns for a season. If you and your neighbors will free your lawns one year, reinfestation can be avoided for many years.

The DUSTER BAG makes application easy. Just attach bag to your lawn mower, or attach ropes to bag and drag over the area to be de-chiggered.

The new bag contains 7 pounds of Chigger Choke Powder, which will dust the average City Yard 50x150 feet. Shipping weight, 8 lbs.

Postpaid \$1.10

Magnolia Flea-Kill

POSITIVELY EXTERMINATES FLEAS

In houses, garages, kennels, stables, barns, poultry houses or wherever they may be found other than on animals. It is guaranteed to exterminate them when used according to instruction. It is not water soluble and retains its full strength in drenching rains.

Magnolia Flea-Kill is harmless externally to animals or poultry when applied to breeding places as instructed, but should not be applied directly to their skins.

Magnolia Flea-Kill comes mixed ready for immediate use, and is economical to use for complete extermination. Coverage and delivered costs as follows:

Amount—Coverage	Postpaid
4 lbs.—100 sq. ft. (10x10 feet)	\$1.10
12 lbs.—300 sq. ft. (10x30 feet)	2.20
24 lbs.—600 sq. ft. (20x30 feet)	3.25



Rat-Scent

is a poisoned grain. Its odor attracts rats. They eat it greedily, soon begin to feel suffocated, and run toward fresh air until they drop, without realizing what is poisoning them. Rat Scent is harmless to chickens. Dogs and cats are not attracted to it because it is a whole grain.

7 oz. Box, Postpaid 35c
13 oz. Box, Postpaid 50c

C-A Wood Preserver (CARBOLINEUM)

Kills chicken mites and fowl ticks or blue bugs. One application to inside of poultry house lasts 1 to 3 years. Recommended by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Preserves wood and makes wood termite proof. Can be brushed or sprayed.

1 Qt. ....60c	1 Gal. ....\$1.75
5 Gal. ....\$7.50	

F.O.B. Dallas

Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners

	1 Lb.	3 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Aluminum Sulphate	\$.10	\$.25	\$.05 1/2	\$4.75
Copper Sulphate (Blue Stone)	.25	.75	.18	16.00
Copperas (Sulphate of Iron)	.10	.25	.05 1/2	4.75
Zinc Sulphate	.20	.60	.15	12.00
Sheep Fertilizer	.05	.15	.03	2.25
Bone Meal	.10	.25	.05	4.00
Super Phosphate, 20%	.05	.15	.02	1.54
Nitrate of Soda, 16%	.05	.15	.03	2.22
Red Steer 4-12-4	.05	.15	.02 1/2	1.96

F.O.B. Dallas

Chigger Chaser

FOR DUSTING ON THE BODY



Keep a
Can in
Your
Car

Keep a
Can in
the
Bathroom

Enables you to keep chiggers off your person, regardless of how many chiggers may be in your territory. It is no longer necessary or pardonable for people to scratch chigger bites. Chiggers don't even make good conversation any more because they are needless. CHIGGER CHASER is an absolutely harmless powder to the most sensitive skin, yet it positively keeps chiggers off. Dust thoroughly.

Comes in Sifter top cans, postpaid to you!

1 1/4 oz.25c 3 oz.50c



Antrol

KILLS ANTS IN
THEIR NEST

A Scientific Method, Safe,
Sure, Permanent

Antrol is safe around children and pets. Consists of small glass containers from which worker ants carry special Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The whole ant family is quickly killed at the source—the only way to get permanent relief. Controls both sweet and grease-eating ants. Guaranteed. Proved in over a million homes.

Postpaid Prices

Antrol Ready Filled Set, containing four Filled Feeders, weight 1 lb. 40c
Antrol Syrup for refilling, 4 oz. bottle20c
Antrol Syrup for refilling, Gallon\$2.75
SAFE TO USE AROUND CHILDREN AND PETS
Can Be Used Inside or Outside the House

Antrol Ant Traps

Kill both sweet and grease eating ants, contain two kinds of specially prepared bait.

Each 10c
Postpaid



HTH-15

Kills Germs and Bacteria

An improved and fully effective chlorine germicide, disinfectant and deodorant in powder form, to be added to water. For use in homes, hospitals, restaurants, soda fountains, taverns, swimming pools. Extensively used by dairymen and poultrymen.

1 Lb. 50c; 3 Lbs. \$1.00.
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Chick Bed

The World's Best Poultry Litter



Absorbs Moisture
Aids Sanitation
Kills Odors
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100 Lb. Bag
Covers 50 sq. ft.
\$2.60
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\$1000 Guaranteed Killers



\$1000 ROACH KILLER
protects against water bugs,
roaches and black beetles.
Odorless and clean.
4 oz. Package, Postpaid...35c
9 oz. Package, Postpaid...65c
20 oz. Package, Postpaid \$1.25

\$1000 GUARANTEED ANT-BANE

Guaranteed to rid buildings of ants when used according to directions.
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\$1000 BED BUG KILLER

Pint Can, Shipping weight 2 lbs., Postpaid...35c

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Kills fleas on dogs and in kennels, barns or other places.
6 oz. Cans, Postpaid...25c
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\$1000 FLY KILLER

7 oz. Size, Postpaid...25c
Pint Size, Postpaid...50c
Quart Size, Postpaid...90c

\$1000 MOTH KILLER

Pint Size, shipping weight 2 lbs. Postpaid...65c

\$1000 RAT AND MOUSE KILLER

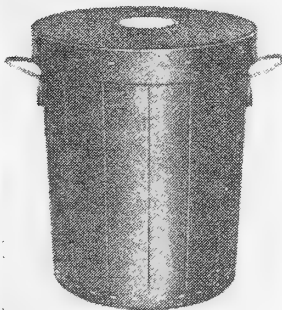
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A flexible glass substitute for poultry houses, storm doors, windows, hot beds, cold frames. Strong, clean, transparent and allows over 60% of ultra violet rays through. A waterproof insulation against wind, rain and cold, but lets light and heat in. Comes in rolls 36" wide.

Per Yard...\$.65
Roll of 50 ft...9.25
Roll of 50 yds...27.65
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R-V Utility Can



An Asphalt-impregnated, weatherproof, washable can for household, cafe or hatchery use in the disposal of garbage. 20 gal. capacity. Ideal for seedmen's use in the display of bulk seeds and feeds.

Delivered Price...\$3.25

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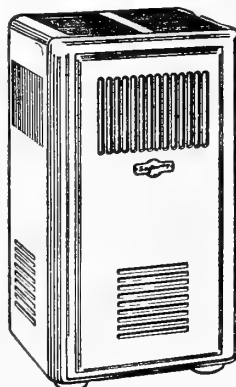
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MAKOMB BROODERS—Floor types, oil, gas and electric.

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LEE'S POULTRY REMEDIES—Ask for the free Lee Way Book; complete guide to poultry health.

WE ARE POULTRY SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS





MAGNOLIA SEEDS



• VEGETABLE SEED PLANTING GUIDE •

For Constant Fresh Vegetables

Plant a Few Rows Each Week

Name of Vegetable	Seed Required to Plant		Distance Between Rows	Plants Apart In Row	Depth To Plant	TIME TO PLANT
	100 feet of row	One Acre				
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	65.....	7,790.....	4 ft.....	18 in.....	6 to 8 in.....	.....Jan. to Mar.
BEANS, Bush Snap and Lima...	1 lb.....	38 to 50 lbs.....	2 to 3 ft.....	3 in.....	1 in.....	.....Jan. to April; Aug. and Sept.
BEANS, Pole and Lima.....	1/4 lb.....	15 to 20 lbs.....	3 to 4 ft.....	6 to 8 in.....	1 in.....	.....Mar. to May; Aug. and Sept.
BEEFS.....	1 oz.....	6 lbs.....	18 to 24 in.....	2 in.....	1 in.....	.....Feb. to May; Sept. and Oct.
BROCCOLI.....	1/4 oz.....	1/4 lb.....	2 to 3 ft.....	18 to 24 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Jan. to April; Aug. to Oct.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	1/4 oz.....	1/4 lb.....	2 to 3 ft.....	18 to 24 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Oct. to Mar.; June to Aug.
CABBAGE.....	1/4 oz.....	4 to 6 oz.....	2 to 3 ft.....	12 to 24 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Oct. to Mar.; June to Aug.
CABBAGE PLANTS.....	50 to 100.....	10,000 to 20,000.....	2 ft.....	12 to 24 in.....	2 to 4 in.....	.....Mar. to May; July to Sept.
CANTALOUPE.....	1/2 oz.....	2 to 3 lbs.....	3 to 5 ft.....	Hills 4-6 ft.....	1 in.....	.....Mar. to July
CARROT.....	1 oz.....	2 to 3 lbs.....	15 to 24 in.....	1 to 3 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Feb. to May; Aug. to Oct.
CAULIFLOWER.....	1/4 oz.....	1/4 lb.....	2 to 3 ft.....	12 to 24 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Jan. to April; Aug. and Sept.
CELERY.....	1/4 oz.....	1/4 lb.....	2 to 4 ft.....	4 to 8 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Aug. to Oct.; Feb. and Mar.
COLLARDS.....	1/2 oz.....	5 oz.....	24 to 30 in.....	12 to 18 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Sept. to May
CORN, Sweet and Sugar.....	1 lb.....	10 to 12 lbs.....	3 ft.....	12 to 18 in.....	1 to 2 in.....	.....Feb. to April; July and Aug.
CORN, Pop.....	1/4 lb.....	6 to 8 lbs.....	3 ft.....	1 ft.....	1 to 2 in.....	.....Mar. to May
CUCUMBERS.....	1/2 oz.....	4 lbs.....	3 to 5 ft.....	3 to 5 ft.....	1 in.....	.....Mar. to May; Aug. and Sept.
EGGPLANT.....	1/2 oz.....	5 to 6 oz.....	2 to 3 ft.....	18 to 24 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Jan. to April
EGGPLANT PLANTS.....	50-65.....	9,680 to 10,890.....	2 to 3 ft.....	18 to 24 in.....	3 in.....	.....Feb. to May
ENDIVE.....	1 oz.....	2 lbs.....	18 to 24 in.....	8 to 12 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....April to June; Sept. to Nov.
HORSE RADISH ROOTS.....	100 to 200.....	21,780 to 43,560.....	2 ft.....	6 to 12 in.....	2 in.....	.....Feb. and Mar.
KALE or BORECOLE.....	1 oz.....	3 to 4 lbs.....	24 to 36 in.....	18 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Sept. to Mar.
KOHL RABI.....	1/2 oz.....	4 lbs.....	18 in.....	5 to 6 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Sept. to Mar.
LETTUCE.....	1 oz.....	2 lbs.....	12 to 18 in.....	4 to 8 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Sept. to Mar.
MUSTARD.....	1 oz.....	2 to 4 lbs.....	6 to 12 in.....	2 to 3 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Feb. to May; July to Nov.
OKRA.....	2 oz.....	8 to 10 lbs.....	3 ft.....	18 to 24 in.....	1 in.....	.....Mar. to June
ONION.....	1 oz.....	4 to 6 lbs.....	12 to 18 in.....	3 to 4 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Aug. to Oct.; Jan. to April
ONION PLANTS.....	300.....	35,000.....	3 ft.....	4 in.....	3 in.....	.....Jan. to May
ONION SETS.....	3 lbs.....	8 bu.....	18 in.....	2 in.....	2 in.....	.....Jan. to May; Aug. to Nov.
PARSLEY.....	1 oz.....	4 to 5 lbs.....	12 to 18 in.....	2 to 3 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Feb. to May; Sept. to Nov.
PARSNIPS.....	1/2 oz.....	3 lbs.....	18 in.....	3 to 4 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Feb. and Mar.; Sept.
PEAS.....	2 lbs.....	70 to 150 lbs.....	2 to 3 ft.....	2 in.....	2 in.....	.....Jan. to April; Aug. to Oct.
PEPPER.....	1/4 oz.....	1 to 1 1/4 lbs.....	18 to 30 in.....	15 to 18 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Jan. to April
PEPPER PLANTS.....	65 to 80.....	13,000 to 19,000.....	18 to 30 in.....	15 to 18 in.....	3 in.....	.....Mar. to June
POTATOES, Irish.....	1/2 pk.....	8 bu.....	3 ft.....	15 in.....	4 in.....	.....Feb. to April; July and Aug.
POTATOES, Sweet, Plants.....	50.....	7,260.....	3 ft.....	2 ft.....	5 in.....	.....April to July
PUMPKIN.....	1/2 oz.....	3 to 4 lbs.....	8 ft.....	5 ft.....	1 in.....	.....Mar. to June
RADISH.....	1 oz.....	10 to 12 lbs.....	12 to 18 in.....	1 to 2 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Aug. to May
RHUBARB or PIE PLANT ROOTS.....	40.....	6,500.....	2 1/2 ft.....	2 1/2 ft.....	1/2 to 1 in.....	.....Jan. to Mar.
RUTABAGA.....	1 oz.....	2 to 4 lbs.....	1 to 2 ft.....	3 to 4 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Feb. to May; July to Nov.
SALSIFY.....	1 oz.....	6 to 8 lbs.....	18 in.....	2 to 3 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Feb. to May
SPINACH.....	2 oz.....	10 to 12 lbs.....	14 to 18 in.....	3 to 6 in.....	1 in.....	.....Feb. to April; Aug. to Nov.
SWISS CHARD.....	1 oz.....	6 lbs.....	1 ft.....	3 in.....	1 in.....	.....Feb. to May; Sept. and Oct.
SQUASH.....	1 oz.....	3 to 4 lbs.....	3 to 4 ft.....	3 to 4 ft.....	1 in.....	.....Mar. to Sept.
TOMATO.....	1/4 oz.....	2 oz.....	4 ft.....	3 ft.....	1/2 in.....	.....Dec. to Mar.; Aug. to Sept.
TOMATO PLANTS.....	35.....	3,630.....	4 ft.....	3 ft.....	5 in.....	.....Mar. to May
TURNIPS.....	1 oz.....	2 to 4 lbs.....	1 to 2 ft.....	3 to 4 in.....	1/2 in.....	.....Feb. to May; July to Nov.
WATERMELON.....	1 oz.....	1 to 2 lbs.....	6 ft.....	6 to 8 ft.....	1 in.....	.....Mar. to May

• FIELD SEED PLANTING CALENDAR •

SEED	Time to Plant	Seeds Per Acre	Wt. Per Bushel
ALFALFA.....	September-November, February-April.....	18 to 20 pounds.....	.....60 pounds
BARLEY, Winter-Spring.....	September-November, January-March.....	1 1/2 to 2 bushels.....	.....48 pounds
BEANS, Mammoth Soy.....	April to July.....	15 to 30 pounds.....	.....60 pounds
BEANS, Small Soy.....	April to July.....	6 to 15 pounds.....	.....60 pounds
BEANS, Velvet.....	March to June.....	15 to 30 pounds.....	.....60 pounds
BROOM CORN.....	February to June.....	3 to 8 pounds.....	.....46 pounds
BUCKWHEAT.....	March to May, August.....	48 pounds.....	.....48 pounds
CANE, Broadcast.....	March to July.....	2 to 3 bushels.....	.....50 pounds
CLOVER, Sweet, Medic. Hu- bam and Melilotus.....	February-April, September-October.....	15 to 20 pounds.....	.....60 pounds
CLOVER, Bur, Unhulled.....	July to November.....	30 to 50 pounds.....	.....10 pounds
CLOVER, White Dutch and Hop.....	February-April, September-October.....	3 to 6 pounds.....	.....56 pounds
CORN, Field.....	March to July.....	7 to 8 pounds.....	.....32 pounds
COTTON SEED.....	March to May.....	1/2 to 1 bushel.....	.....50 pounds
DARSO, Row.....	March to August.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	.....50 pounds
EGYPTIAN WHEAT (Shallu) FETERITA.....	March to June.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	.....50 pounds
GRASS, Bermuda.....	February to April, August to October.....	8 to 10 pounds.....	.....40 pounds
GRASS, Rye.....	August-April.....	28 to 30 pounds.....	.....40 pounds
GRASS, Sudan, Broadcast.....	March to July.....	20 to 25 pounds.....	.....40 pounds
SUDAN, Row.....	March to July.....	5 to 7 pounds.....	.....40 pounds
HEGARI, Row.....	March to August.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	.....50 pounds
KAFIR, Row.....	March to June.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	.....50 pounds
MANGELS.....	March to May; August, September.....	6 pounds.....	.....50 pounds
MILLET, Row.....	March to June.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	.....50 pounds
MILLET.....	April to August.....	50 pounds.....	.....30 pounds
OATS.....	January-February, September-November.....	3 bushels.....	.....30 pounds
PEANUTS, Spanish.....	March to June.....	30 to 40 pounds.....	.....22 pounds
PEANUTS, Tennessee Red.....	March to June.....	1 1/2 bushels.....	.....60 pounds
PEAS, Stock.....	May to October.....	30 to 90 pounds.....	.....50 pounds
RAPE.....	January-May, August-November.....	6 to 8 pounds.....	.....56 pounds
RYE.....	September to November, January-February.....	1 1/2 bushels.....	.....50 pounds
SORGHUM, Broadcast.....	March to July.....	2 to 3 bushels.....	.....30 pounds
SUNFLOWER.....	March to July.....	5 to 10 pounds.....	.....60 pounds
VETCH.....	February-May, August-November.....	20 to 25 pounds.....	.....60 pounds
WHEAT.....	September to November, January-February.....	60 to 75 pounds.....	.....60 pounds

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. Apart	No. Plants
12 x 1 in.....	522,720
12 x 3 in.....	174,240
12x12 in.....	43,560
16 x 1 in.....	392,040
18 x 1 in.....	348,480
18 x 3 in.....	116,160
18x12 in.....	29,040
18x18 in.....	19,360
20 x 1 in.....	313,635
24 x 1 in.....	261,360
24x18 in.....	15,520
24x24 in.....	10,890
30 x 1 in.....	209,088
30x12 in.....	17,424
30x20 in.....	10,454
30x24 in.....	8,712
36 x 3 in.....	58,080
36x12 in.....	14,520
36x18 in.....	9,680
36x36 in.....	4,840
42x12 in.....	12,446
42x24 in.....	6,223
42x36 in.....	4,148
48x12 in.....	10,890
48x18 in.....	7,790
48x24 in.....	5,445

Approximate Number of Feet of Row Per Acre at Given Distances

Dis. between row	Feet of row
18 in.....	29,010
24 in.....	21,758
30 in.....	17,427
36 in.....	14,526
42 in.....	12,439
48 in.....	10,853

STUDY THE 10 STEPS FOR GARDEN MAKING—





MAGNOLIA SEED CORN

CORN IS ONE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT CROPS

At the low per acre cost no one can afford to plant inferior seed corn. Good seed costs only a few cents per acre more than poor seed. Yet the yield can easily double or triple the cash you receive for the the crop. We recommend Southern grown seed in most instances, especially in good rich soil. We handle Northern grown corn for those wanting early maturity.

Protect Against Seed-Borne Diseases With
SEMESAN JR.

Protect Against Crows With **STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT**

Texas Hybrid Seed Corn

Texas Hybrid Seed Corn in 1943 again increased production from 20% up above open pollinated varieties. It is decidedly profitable to plant Texas hybrid corn.

Out-of-state hybrids do not produce satisfactorily, for climatic reasons. If production is secured, usually ear worm damage is so heavy that the ultimate yield is seriously reduced, and so far as we know, the out-of-state hybrids have not yielded, in final production, as well as have the open pollinated Texas varieties.

It should be definitely borne in mind that hybrid corn reverts very rapidly, and therefore should, in no instance, be held for planting the following year. Very low yields will result if it is planted, and if plantings are continued from such stock the loss will be great.

We are offering two varieties of yellow Texas Hybrids this year:

No. 8—A cross between Texas State Certified Yellow Surcopper and Hybrid 127C x132A. This is especially recommended for planting in the North and Central Texas corn growing area. Ear worm resistant.

No. 12—A cross between KYSxK4 and 127Cx132A. This corn may be recommended for any region in the State where corn is successfully grown, with exception of the Gulf Coast Region. It is more susceptible to earworm and weevil damage than the open pollinated types.

Our seeds are Texas State Certified, grown under supervision of the Field Seed Certification Division of the Department of Agriculture, and are entirely dependable. Hybrids produced in any other manner should be questioned, since we know of no other way by which one can be sure of getting true Texas Hybrids.

1 Peck \$2.50—1/2 Bushel \$4.50—1 Bushel or more \$8.50 per Bushel—F.O.B. Dallas

Southern Grown Open Pollinated Corns Yellow Corn

Extra Early World's Champion Yellow Dent.—90 days. Developed in Oklahoma from Reid's Yellow Dent. Grains narrow and very deep, and very closely packed on large ear. Large yields assured. After two years experience with this strain, we recommend it unqualifiedly.

Large Grain Yellow Dent.—115 to 125 days. For those who prefer large grain yellow dent, we have our regular strain which has proved most satisfactory to our customers over many years. Good yields of fine large grains.

Texas State Certified Yellow Surcopper.—100 to 110 days. Yellow Surcopper is an early maturing, drouth-resistant variety which will make some kind of a crop even under very unfavorable conditions. Well suited to the less fertile upland soils where it is much more dependable than Yellow Dent varieties. Much richer in Vitamin A than white varieties, which have practically none.

Red Corn

Red June.—110 to 120 days. This variety of June corn is very popular, principally because of its drouth-resistance. Slightly larger ear than that of the Dwarf Mexican June.

Strawberry.—115 to 125 days. A high yielding corn in Texas and other Southern states. Large ear with strawberry colored kernels; a fine all-purpose corn.

Bloody Butcher.—120 to 130 days. Second in vitamin content to Magnolia Yellow Dent. 14 to 18 rows to the ear. Deep grains, producing a large yield.

See Special Quantity List for Prices

White Corn

Silvermine.—90 to 100 days. This is another corn which has been adapted from northern corn to this area, through continuously improved selections. If you want a fine roasting ear corn, plant this strain. Ears are large and turning downward on the stalk, are highly resistant to earworm and moisture damage.

Drouth Resistant.—100 to 110 days. A white corn grown to meet the drouthy conditions of Texas. Makes a sturdy heavy bladed plant, with ears considerably larger than the average corn, slightly dented. Desirable for roasting ears, which are produced somewhat earlier than other varieties.

Chisholm Red Cob.—115 to 125 days. A native variety, large ear, large deep creamy-white grain. Red cob. Has no equal as a milling corn. It is medium early.

Surcopper.—100 to 110 days. Early maturing corn. Its drouth-resisting qualities make it desirable for summer planting as well as spring. Planted extensively on stubble after grain harvest. Large white grain on white cob. Medium large and well formed ear.

Dwarf Mexican June.—100 to 110 days. A dependable drouth-resisting corn which may be planted the latter part of May, June and July. It is popular for stubble planting and roasting ears.

See Special Quantity List for Prices

Blue Corn

Squaw Seed Corn.—105 to 115 days. Natural drouth-resisting variety. Grains are a combination of colors mostly blue and white. Large ears, good yield. Plant any time from March to August. Compare favorably with Mexican June Corn for later planting.

See Special List for Quantity Prices

Pop Corn Varieties

A very profitable crop. Yields well even in unfavorable weather. Cultivate the same as field corn. May be planted from March to May. One pound will plant 200 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

South American.—100 days. Very popular variety on account of its rich yellow color. It is the standard yellow pop corn for the South. Pops into a very large white fluffy piece. Ears 5 to 6 inches long.

White Hulless or Little Buster.—80 to 85 days. A very prolific white variety used to a great extent by commercial poppers. Ears 4 to 5 inches.

Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—
Postpaid



**ENORMOUS
YIELDS**

ROOT CROPS

**EXCELLENT
FEED**

Because their dry matter is highly digestible and rich in net energy, roots can be used as a substitute for a considerable part of the grain usually fed to dairy cows or fattening cattle and lambs. . . roots also have a beneficial tonic effect upon animals for keeping them in thrifty condition.

Morrison's "Feed and Feeding."

MANGEL WURZEL BEETS

For increased milk production and stock fattening. Especially well adapted to Texas soils. When well grown, roots yield an immense amount of valuable feed. No larger tonnage per acre can be secured than that grown from the Stock

Beet. In an extremely drouthy summer, one of our customers produced 13 wagon loads of roots from a little over an acre of Mangels. Grow in almost any soil but deep loams are necessary for heavy yields of the long variety.

CULTURE—Plow your land deep and prepare thoroughly. Plant early in the spring in rows 1½ to 3 feet apart and cover the seed about 1 inch. Cultivate frequently. When about three inches high, begin thinning and continue at intervals until the roots stand from 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Use an ounce to 100 feet or from 4 to 6 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Long Red — Roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Flesh is white, tinged with rose. This variety is preferred by hog raisers because of its enormous tonnage. It yields a greater tonnage per acre than other varieties but the sugar content is lower. Keeps well and is very nutritious.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 70c—Lb. \$2.00—Postpaid

INCREASE PER ACRE PEANUT YIELD

Inoculate with Nitragin "E"

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. Often yield as much as fifty bushels per acre on land too poor to plant corn. Produces ordinarily about a ton of excellent forage per acre in addition to the crop of nuts. In harvesting plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them to the center and the leaves outside.

Tennessee Long Red—Does well on black waxy land as well as sandy soil. Larger in size, with greater numbers of nuts than most varieties grown in the South. A splendid commercial variety and very productive. Use 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.—Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 60c—10 Lbs. \$2.50—Postpaid.

FEEDING REQUIREMENTS

For Cows—Horses—Hogs—Chickens

Feeding requirements for ONE YEAR of the ordinary farm animals are outlined by feeding authorities to be about as follows:

FOR 1 COW—4½ acres are needed, divided as follows: 2 acres in oats, 1½ acres in corn, head and/or root crops, 1 acre to hay and pasture.

FOR 1 SOW—1 acre pasture sown in Sudan grass, peas, oats, wheat or barley; 7 acres in corn, head and root crops.

FOR 1 BEEF—2 acres corn, head or root crops; ½ acre Sudan grass, peas or alfalfa. Each animal requires during a year 10 pounds grain and 9 pounds of hay, per pound of live weight. Calf one year old weighs about 520 pounds.

FOR 2 HORSES—3 acres oats, 2 acres corn or head crops, 3 acres Sudan grass or other hay for pasturage. Total 8 acres per team.

FOR 60 HENS—3 acres oats, 2 acres corn or head crops and one acre of sowed pasture.

If you have the land and the stock, figure out from this table about what your feed requirements for a year will be—and raise it yourself. Why buy feed half the year?

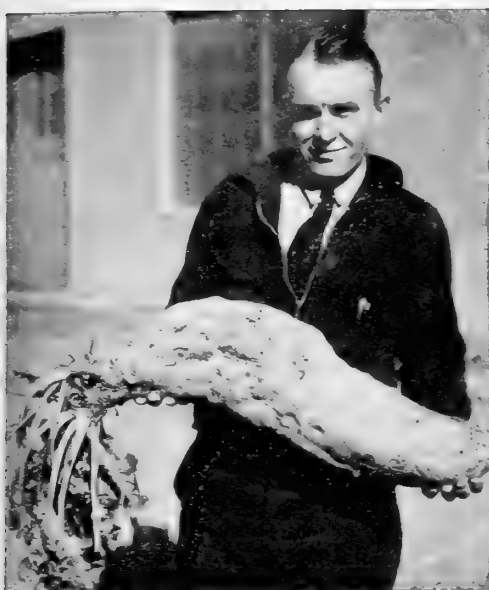
Plant Your Feed Crops Accordingly

See Special List for Quantity Prices



Spanish Peanuts—

This variety grows compactly, making them easy to cultivate. While nuts are small, they are sweet and of fine flavor, and contain a high percent of oil. "Pops," so common in larger varieties, are seldom found in the Spanish. The best crop in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. Pods usually contain two nuts or kernels and adhere well to plant when digging. Plant 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.—Ask for prices.



Sludstrup Mangel Wurzel

STOCK CARROTS

The Stock Carrot is another very valuable root for increasing milk production and fattening stock. While not so popular as the Stock Beet, it is an extremely valuable crop. Texas experiment stations are recommending root crops to dairy and stock men everywhere.

White Belgian—The finest carrot for stock feeding, roots averaging fourteen inches in diameter at the crown, tapering very slightly downward. Flesh and skin are white, tinged with green on the upper portion. Provide abundant feed for your stock—and especially desirable for dairy cattle.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 50c—Lb. \$1.50 Postpaid



Stock Carrot

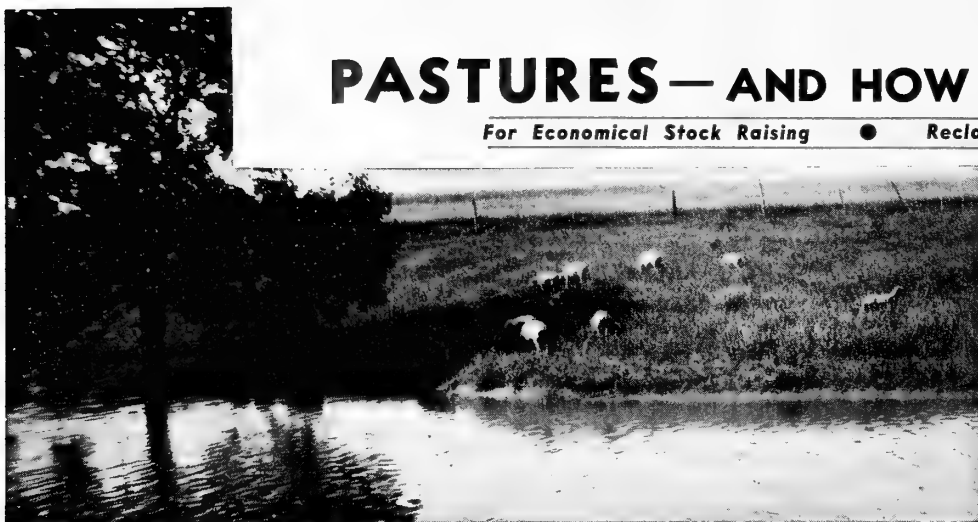
White Belgian



PASTURES—AND HOW TO GROW THEM

For Economical Stock Raising

Reclaiming Waste Acreage



SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR BUILDING PASTURES

FERTILIZATION:

Pastures can produce only in proportion to quality of the soil. Test the quality of your own soil with our Soil Test Kits as illustrated and described in this catalog. Where there is absence of lime, phosphorus, potash and nitrogen, the growth will be proportionately poor. These should be supplied by treatment with manures, commercial fertilizers and turning under green cover crops. A firm seed bed is essential to grasses and clovers.

RESEEDING:

Reseeding worn out pastures, without first correcting mineral deficiency and preparing the soil, invites poor stands or failure. Building one good acre of pasture is better than two acres half done. Variety planting gives continuous grazing.

JUDICIOUS GRAZING:

Turning stock onto pasture that has not been given time to get a good start, allowing stock to trample over pasture too much in wet weather, keeping pastures too constantly in use to allow for regrowth—are some of the reasons for poor pastures. Cross-fencing and rotating use will pay in better grass crops.

WEED CONTROL:

Clear ground properly, sometimes burning off, disking or plowing under and rolling level before reseeding. Then plant **SEED FREE FROM WEEDS**. Mow weedy pastures just before the weeds go to seed.

HARROWING:

Pastures should be harrowed from time to time, in order to spread droppings, prevent patchy growth and to keep the soil more uniformly fertile. However, harrowing or disking are not substitutes for fertilization and good seeds, nor can they make up for their lack in building good pastures.

SOD BOUND PASTURES:

When pasture plants remain stunted in growth and go to seed early, the cause is sometimes a "sod bound" condition. The pasture has either been grazed to death, lacks soil fertility, or needs disking. Sometimes it is a combination of all three. Disking cannot cure starvation, make poor seeds grow or overcome too intense use of the pasture. Where turf is thin, disking is not recommended. Fertilization can usually bring such pastures to life, if the seed foundation is there.

TO SUM-UP:

Select pasture locations easily accessible to barns and water supply. . . . Fence and cross fence for rotation. . . . Drain or terrace before seeding. . . . Prepare your seed bed. . . . Use fertilizer to increase production. . . . Plant with **GOOD** seeds suitable to your soil. . . . Graze lightly until plants take root. . . . Keep weeds down by mowing. . . . Reseed often enough to keep pastures producing. . . . Treat your pasture as a valuable CROP.

In many territories it should form the basis of practically all permanent pastures. Thrives everywhere except on water-logged or very light, poor, sandy soils. Grows well in combination with other pasture plants. The strong root system helps prevent washing. Plant from February to November: 10 to 15 lbs. per acre, unhulled seeds; 5 to 10 lbs. hulled seeds,

Unhulled: Lb. \$1.10—10 Lbs. \$9.75

**Hulled: Ask.
Postpaid**

Johnson Grass

Is hard to eradicate in the South, continues to grow year after year from the roots, except in climates with zero temperatures. Makes fine quality hay, withstands drouth and is very prolific.

Lb. 30c—10 Lbs. \$1.75—Postpaid

Magnolia Permanent Pasture Mixtures Tested and Proved for Each Section

North and Central Texas—Bermuda, in North and Central Texas, may be soddied in clumps, and since it spreads very rapidly, you get a good stand quickly. At the same time you sod, or if you already have a Bermuda stand, plant our Pasture Mixture for North and Central Texas. This consists of Rye, Dallis, and Rescue Grasses, Black Medic, Spotted Leaf Bur, and Sweet Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. **1 Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.10—10 Lbs. \$5.00—Postpaid.**

East Texas Sandy Up-Lands — In this section, also, it is very desirable to have a Bermuda base. Our mixture consists of Rescue, Dallis and Rye Grasses, and Black Medic, Lespedeza and Spotted Leaf Bur Clovers, which should be sown

at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. **1 Lb. 65c—2 Lbs. \$1.20—10 Lbs. \$5.50 Postpaid.**

East Texas Black Lands — Mixture consists of Bermuda, Rescue, Rye and Dallis Grasses, and Black Medic, Hop and Sweet Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Where a stand of Bermuda is already had, the mixture may be ordered without the Bermuda Grass Seed. **1 Lb. 65c—2 Lbs. \$1.20—10 Lbs. \$5.50—Postpaid.**

Bottom Lands in Southeast Texas—Our pasture mixture for this territory consists of Bermuda, Rye, Dallis and Carpet Grasses, and Lespedeza, Hop, White Dutch and Black Medic Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. **1 Lb. 65c—2 Lbs. \$1.20—10 Lbs. \$5.50—Postpaid.**

NOTE—Bur clover in the wool of sheep penalizes the producer. If you plan to pasture sheep, order pasture mixture less bur clover and other seeds will be substituted. Because of shortage of Black Medic, it may become necessary to substitute on this item this year.

Supplement Pastures With These Grasses Dallis Grass

Dallis Grass prefers heavy soils, with lots of moisture, but will grow wherever there is sufficient fertility to sustain grass. It is difficult to establish, because seeds germinate slowly, and often young plants are killed from too little moisture. It pays when established, however, because it provides the nearest to year-round pasturage possible to get from grass. Stock prefer it; it stops washed places quickly; and when well rooted, gives unsurpassed grazing. Also, it permits other grasses and clovers to live, but will eventually choke out weeds. Easily killed with cultivation. Plant any time except in the drouthy summer, 5 to 10 lbs. of seed to the acre. **Lb. 85c—2 Lbs. \$1.60—10 Lbs. \$7.00—Postpaid.**

Carpet Grass

Does well on land lacking lime. Requires considerable moisture. Grows from 2 to

2½ feet high. Makes splendid permanent pasture and its creeping habit of growth enables it to stand close grazing without injury. It is not a pest. One plowing will kill it. Recommended more highly than Bermuda grass for coastal plains. Plant September and October; also February to May, 10 to 15 pounds per acre. **Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.10—10 Lbs. \$4.25—Postpaid.**

Rescue Grass

Very good winter and spring pasture grass adaptable to practically any soil condition. Very nutritious and stock like it. Especially good in permanent pasture mixtures. Reseeds, and will come up the following fall after dying out in late spring. Broadcasts from October to May, 20 to 25 pounds per acre. **Lb. 50c—2 Lbs. 95c—10 Lbs. \$3.95—Postpaid.**

Bermuda Grass

Bermuda is especially well adapted to drouth resistant needs of the Southwest.

See Special List for Quantity Prices



ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY PASTURE GRASSES

Italian Rye Grass

Satisfactory on any soil with fertility to sustain grass. Provides unsurpassed winter and spring grazing. If not grazed too closely at seeding time, it will reseed itself. However, most farmers and stockmen prefer to use the grass and reseed because the seed is low in price. This grass will solve your winter pasture problem. Seeds should be broadcast on unprepared land and harrowed in lightly. Use 28 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre, if sown alone; 10 to 15 pounds when sown with other seeds.

Lb. 30c—10 Lbs. \$2.00—Postpaid

Velvet Grass

ALSO KNOWN AS MESQUITE

A hardy long-lived perennial with soft broad leaves, never getting coarse. Grows from 8 to 12 inches high. Especially recommended to sow with other grasses. Produces a good quality of hay, but if planted alone does not yield as large tonnage as many other grasses. Drouth resistant and adaptable to most soil conditions. Sow September or October; also March and April, 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

Lb. 45c—10 Lbs. \$3.45—Postpaid

Kentucky Blue Grass

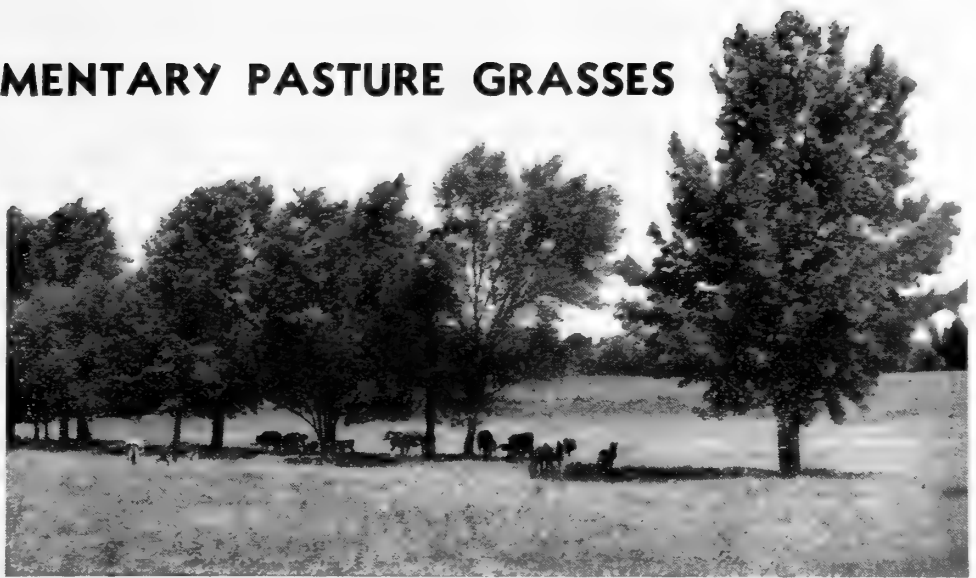
A good grass for inclusion in pasture mixtures. Succeeds best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Needs considerable moisture. We do not recommend planting alone in Texas, since it does not stand extreme heat well. Good results are obtained when planted in shady places. Plant 35 pounds to the acre, in the fall of the year.

Lb. 55c—10 Lbs. \$4.25—Postpaid

Red Top or Herd's Grass

It is recommended for heavy, moist lowlands as it withstands wet weather but also does well on most any good rich soil. Grows about 2 feet high. Sow broadcast 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Lb. 40c—10 Lbs. \$2.95—Postpaid



PLANT MAGNOLIA SUDAN

For Grazing, Hay and Seed



Sudan Grass

For hay, sow broadcast and harrow in, using from 20 to 25 lbs. of seed per acre. Grass should not be grazed until plants are from 15 to 18 inches high. Plant from March to July.

Sudan is a splendid forage crop, which has proved of immeasurable value to Texas farmers. For temporary pasture of supplemental grass and hay, it is thoroughly dependable. Being hardy, it may be planted wherever there is sufficient fertility to support heavy grass with splendid results.

Our seeds are pure, true to type and free of all noxious weeds, including Johnson grass.

Per Lb. 30c—10 Lbs. \$2.10—Postpaid

MAGNOLIA WINTER VETCH

Inoculate With Nitragin "C" to Increase Yield

pounds per acre when planted alone. We recommend equal amounts of Vetch and Oats sown together so that Vetch will have proper support in growing.

Hairy Winter Vetch — Proved the best of the vetches in five years of tests in the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations. This variety not only produced the highest yields during each year of the test, but was more dependable during periods of cold weather and other adverse climatic conditions. Under average conditions yielded from 8 to 10 tons per acre; 12 to 14 tons were not unusual and 19 tons have been recorded.—Lb. 35c — 2 Lbs. 60c—10 Lbs. \$2.45—Postpaid.

Can Also Furnish Common and Mixed Vetch

See Special List for Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA SEEDS ARE GOOD SEEDS



MAGNOLIA CLOVERS—For Hay—Green Manure—Forage

Clovers provide the necessary protein to build muscles and beef and to increase yield of milk. Every dairy should have plenty of clover pasturage.

Splendid soil renovators, being resistant to most insects and fungus diseases. Some clovers add as much as 200 lbs. of nitrogen per acre in a year.



White Flowering Clover

Sweet White Flowering Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

A biennial, and a great sub-soiler. Roots penetrate deep, breaking up hardpan, and then decomposes, adding humus to the soil. Plant in September or October; also February to April, at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds of clover with 1½ to 2 bushels of oats per acre, in well settled soil, covering lightly and then following with a roller. May be planted alone also.

Lb. 30c — 2 Lbs. 55c — 10 Lbs. \$2.15—
Postpaid.

Melilotus Indica

(Annual Yellow Blossom Clover)

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

This clover is also called "Sour Clover". It is used extensively as a cover crop, particularly in orchards. It grows from 1 to 4 feet tall and will produce 5 to 10 tons of green matter by early May. Sown in fall or spring, 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.40—
Postpaid

LESPEDEZAS

These varieties of the clover family do very well in some sections of Texas where there is sufficient moisture—particularly in East Texas. Produce an abundance of fine hay and good soil builders. Inoculate with Nitragin "L" to increase yield.

Korean Lespedeza—A mammoth early variety, which withstands dry hot weather very well. Is especially good for black land. About 30 days earlier than other varieties. Resistant to storm and a heavy seed yielder. Sow in spring, 35 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 35c—10 Lbs. \$2.90—Postpaid

Sericea Lespedeza—We consider to be very

good. It has a wide range of adaptability. In many areas it has replaced alfalfa because of its heavy yield—four and five cuttings being reported despite lack of moisture. The plant is high in protein value. Sericea should be planted in the spring, when all danger of frost is over and sown and cared for like alfalfa or clover. Plant 10 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 55c—10 Lbs. \$4.95—Postpaid

Bur Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

Highly desirable because of its adaptability to soil conditions, its fine winter pasturage and its tendency to materially improve soil. This clover should not be planted in pastures for sheep, since its burs will reduce wool grade. Two varieties are offered:

California Bur—The most practical because seeds are offered hulled. This is of especial value when being planted with other grasses and clovers. May be planted in both spring and fall, but fall is preferred, using 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.15—10
Lbs. \$5.00—Postpaid.

Giant Southern Bur—Somewhat more resistant to cold than the California variety, but otherwise very similar. Seeds are offered only in the bur. Sow 30 to 50 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.85
—Postpaid.

Hubam Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

An annual white flowering sweet clover of very rapid growth. It is similar in food value to the Biennial White Flowering clover. Plant in fall or spring, 15 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 40c — 2 Lbs.
75c — 10 Lbs.
\$2.75 — Post-
paid.



White Dutch Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "B"

This clover is being recommended for pasture work by the Texas Experiment Station, particularly for use in East Texas. Plantings made at the Lufkin Station resulted in furnishing an abundant amount of feed from February 1st to well up in May, both for forage and cutting. It is also very desirable for an early green manure crop. The plant re-seeds itself, but care should be used to see that the seed reaches the soil. Plant on closely cropped pastures and when already planted, pasture should be grazed down closely in early fall, so seeds will be sure to reach the soil. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

Lb. \$1.00—2 Lbs. \$1.90—10 Lbs. \$8.50—
Postpaid.

Hop Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "B"

Upright growth, bearing small yellow blooms. This is a good clover for late winter and spring pastures, being one of the earliest to give grazing. It does well on sandy and waste lands. Grows 12 to 15 inches high. Plant 3 to 6 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 70c—2 Lbs. \$1.30—10 Lbs. \$5.50—
Postpaid

ALFALFA Enriches Your Land

Inoculate With Nitragin "A" to Increase Yield

Hardiness makes alfalfa adaptable for almost any climate and soil, except acid soil which should be corrected by the use of lime and ample drainage. Alfalfa enriches the soil. Sow 18 to 20 pounds per acre in well prepared clean, firm soil, covering about one inch with harrow, followed by roller. Keep weeds clipped down with mower until alfalfa thoroughly covers the ground.

Common (Chilean) Alfalfa—This is the best variety of alfalfa for Texas, having produced better for years than any other variety. Magnolia seeds are grown by the best alfalfa seed growers, double re-cleaned. Our seeds are free from Johnson and dodder and high in germination and purity. This variety stands cold weather better than others.

Lb. 55c—10 Lbs. \$5.00—Postpaid

Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa—While this is a good variety, over a period of years, the Common alfalfa (also known as Chilean) has proved the hardier, and therefore we believe the Common to be more valuable. However, Hairy Peruvian does stool out well and produces abundantly.

Lb. 55c—10 Lbs. \$5.00—Postpaid

See Special List for Quantity Prices

BE SURE OF GOOD SEEDS

SOY BEANS

Improve Soil • Produce Oil and Meal • Abundant Hay Crop

When crop is grown principally for oil or seeds, yellow and white varieties are preferred. We are still unable to recommend any yellow and white strains, since as yet we have no evidence of their adaptability to Texas conditions. Here and there we get a favorable report, but they are more than offset by unfavorable reports on the same varieties. At the present time most favor-

able reports are on the Macoupin, Arksoy and Mamloxi varieties and we therefore list them with latest available information on each.

For hay crops, the Southern Laredo still leads in popularity with Ootootan proved to be a better yielder. However rabbits like Ootootan better than Laredo, so we may be using Laredos in self defense.

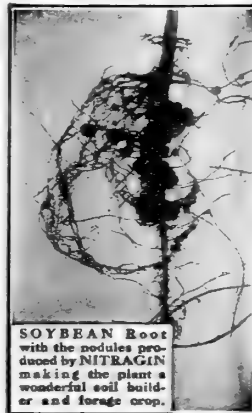
CULTURE—Plant from April to July and in planting put the seed to moisture, even if necessary to plant three to four inches deep. Shallow planting is best if moisture is available. When planting the yellow and white varieties, plant 30 pounds per acre in 36 inch rows for beans and seed; broadcast for hay, 60 to 75 pounds per acre. Of Laredos, plant from 30 to 45 pounds per acre depending on richness of the soil.

CAUTION—Be sure to get southern grown soy bean seed, for northern grown seeds produce less than half the yield of southern seeds.

Macoupin—110 to 115 days. Earliest maturing yellow bean, and therefore very satisfactory to plant when it is to be followed up with winter grain crop on same land. Bean slightly smaller than Mamloxi. Oil content high. Has been known to yield 28 to 35 bushels per acre in adapted territory. **Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.40—Postpaid.**

Arksoy—135 to 140 days. Good oil content with production record of 25 to 30 bushels per acre in adapted areas. Probably the highest protein bean available

and is therefore being recommended in



some localities for human consumption. **Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid.**

Mamloxi — 140 to 145 days. Large yellow bean with light brown eye. Plant erect and bushy and makes good hay, although the hay is rather coarse. Production 30 to 35 bushels per

acre. **Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.40—Postpaid.**

MUNG BEANS

Inoculate With Nitragin "C" for increased yields

Mung Beans are upright in growth, strong and vigorous, free from disease and make excellent hay, beans suitable for table use, the flavor being quite similar to cow-peas. The beans mature in 90 to 100 days. Plant same time as cowpeas. A splendid soil-builder. Five pounds will plant an acre with a drill in 3½ foot rows. **Ask for prices.**

EARLY SPECKLED VELVET BEANS

Inoculate with Nitragin "E"

Very fine for a forage crop and a good soil builder. Grows very rapidly and is more prolific than most forage plants. Fine for planting in corn. Plant in rows 3 to 5 feet apart, 15 to 30 pounds per acre. These may be planted March to June and still mature before frost.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid



Early Speckled Velvet Beans

Because of rapid fluctuations of field seed prices, we do not attempt to quote prices on all items. A separate list on field seed sent promptly on request. Ask for it.



Inoculate Soy Beans with Nitragin "S"

Southern Laredo—130 to 145 days. Small black bean which has produced hay yields of 2.07 tons per acre. Very fine quality hay. Shatters badly and must be harvested when ready or a considerable loss will result. **Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.40—Postpaid.**

Ootootan — 160 to 175 days. Small round black bean and the best of the fine hay producers. All livestock relish it very much. When planted in May, can be cut for hay in September. **Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 60c—10 Lbs. \$2.00—Postpaid.**

BROOM CORN

Plant 4 to 6 seeds in hills, 30 to 36 inches apart, rows 40 inches apart. Thresh the same day pulled and cure in dry frames for about a week before baling.

Scarborough Dwarf — Preferred in most instances because of its fine smooth brush. Produces less seed than other varieties, allowing cleaner threshing.

Ask for prices.

BUCKWHEAT

For Bees and Poultry

This nourishing plant should be more generally grown in the South. It may be sown in the early spring or late summer, maturing in about two months. It yields large quantities of grain and the flowers provide exceptionally fine food for bees. It may also be used for a green manure plant. Where weeds are thick, buckwheat tends to smother them out, and it will produce a crop with very little rainfall. Buckwheat flour is of fine quality and much in demand. Plant March to May or in August at the rate of 48 pounds to the acre. **Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid.**

See Special List for Quantity Prices



Texas State Certified Red Top Sumac

Atlas Sorgo

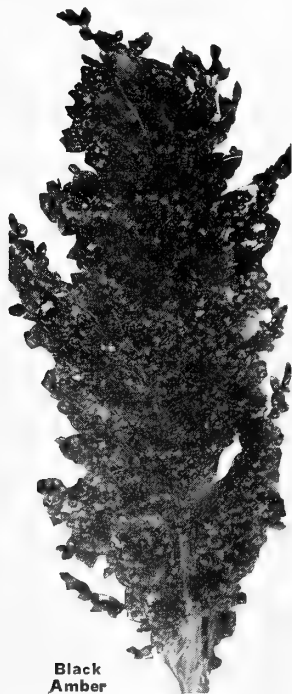
90-95 days. Fine saccharine variety which is gaining favor in Texas, for silage. It grows from 7 to 8 feet high and is especially fine for trench ensilage. Enormous yields. Should be planted in rows—about ten pounds to the acre. The strain runs out in three years, so be sure to get properly bred seeds not less than every three years.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid.

Darso

110 days. A dwarf variety with large stalk and heavy foliage. It has a straight, juicy stalk, containing about 12 per cent saccharine, making it especially good for forage. It is drouth resistant, maturing somewhat earlier than Kafir. It also yields an abundance of grain and ensilage.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid.



Black Amber

Black Amber

95 days. A very popular Saccharine Sorghum for early green feed or ensilage. It is the earliest sort and makes fine hay, green or cured, which is relished by stock. Will yield 2 to 3 cuttings each year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut.

Lb. 25c
2 Lbs. 45c
Postpaid

MAGNOLIA TESTED SORGHUMS

It is evident that some sorghums, previously supplied, simply will not be available this year, and we have left out such items as Grohoma, Shrock Kafir, etc. Should you wish seeds not listed, write us and we shall do our best to supply your needs.

Texas State Certified Red Top Sumac

110 days. This is the principal forage crop in the southwest, and it unquestionably makes a wonderfully fine fodder. May be broadcast, or planted in rows.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid



Japanese Honey Drip Cane

Early Orange Cane

98 days. A later variety than the Black Amber Cane which is also used for forage and hay. It is a little taller and the stalks are a little heavier than Black Amber. A splendid producer but not as popular as Black Amber because it is not as early.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Blackhul White Kafir

120 days. This is among the best of the non-saccharine sorts. It grows upright strong stems, with broad leaves, plants usually growing 4 to 5 feet high. Yields a heavy grain crop and is adaptable to most kinds of soil.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

SYRUP CANES

Some growers make splendid returns from their fields of syrup cane, making their own syrup—producing enormous yields of ensilage—or unusually large crops of seed and forage. For syrup, cut just before seeds ripen, as there is more saccharine at that stage. Plant 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. Cultivate like corn and chop like cotton, leaving plants 10 to 12 inches apart.

Japanese or Honey Drip — 125 days. Grows very tall, with many joints in the stalk and a vigorous root system. Sends up 2 to 4 stalks which reach a height of 11 to 15 ft. We are glad to tell you that we have a very fine grade to offer this year. It has been difficult the past few years to get pure seeds, but we believe we have the best on the market today.

Texas Seeded Crookneck — 120 days. This variety, too, is very fine for the production of syrup. Some feel that it is superior to the Japanese variety and it unquestionably is very good. Either variety will produce satisfactory yields. We have pure stock in this, also.

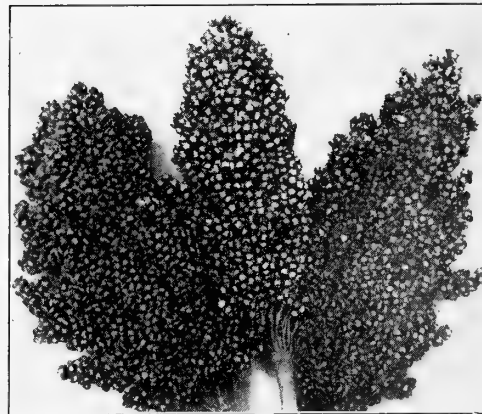
Golden Rod Sugar Cane (Sugar Drip) — Another very productive variety which yields from 70 to 75 per cent of its weight in juice; delightfully flavored.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs 55c—Postpaid

Feterita

105 days. A good non-saccharine forage and grain producer, especially well adapted to black lands, as well as the Western sorghum grain belt. Drouth resistant, and usually a good grain yielder. There is always a good market for feterita, for grain purposes.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid



Blackhul White Kafir

See Special List for Quantity Prices





Plainsman

PLAINSMAN COMBINE MILO

Continuous search for a more uniform maize for combine purposes has produced the Plainsman which, both in 1942 and 1943 yielded outstanding quantities of maize readily harvested with a combine. Note the uniform height of the field pictured.

In addition to its adaptability to the combine, the Plainsman furnishes a fine grade grain, and stalk, both well liked by cattle.

This year we grew both Plainsman and Martin's Combine on our West Texas farm. Stock ate all of the Plainsman before touching the Martin's Combine, both grain and stalk.

We recommend the Plainsman to everyone desiring a high yielding Combine Milo.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid



Field of Plainsman

Martin's Combine Milo

A very early maturing variety which suckers very little. Resistant to Pythium Root Rot. We now consider the Plainsman a superior combine type, but this, too, is very satisfactory combine milo. Our strain was grown on our West Texas farm.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Magnolia Quadroom Milo

85 days. Quadroom maintains its favorable position, being one of the most consistent producers under drought and wet weather. Where combine harvesting is not practiced, the fact that this strain matures so early makes it well suited to plant late, even on wheat and oat stubble. Seeds are dark yellow, tinged with brown. Frequently produces two heads. Also produces late in fall when it is too cold for other varieties to mature grain crops. Forage is lighter than hegari, and of good quality.

Lb. 25—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid



Arizona State Certified Hegari



Quadroom Milo

Arizona State Certified Double Dwarf Milo

100 days. Preferred by many because of the ease with which it can be headed. Plants grow only about 3 feet in height with smaller stalks than the dwarf yellow milo; large, full-grained heads. Its earliness makes it especially desirable.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Arizona State Certified Hegari

115 days. The most popular of the non-saccharine sorghums. A great drought-resister and will not blight. Produces a large head of creamy-white grain and abundant forage in addition to the large yield of grain.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Mammoth Sunflower

Mammoth Russian — Produces an enormous head, from 12 to 20 inches in diameter. On light, well drained, well tilled, fertile soils yields from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Plant and cultivate as you would corn. May be planted some earlier, using 5 to 10 lbs. per acre. As a poultry food mixed with other grains it has no equal.

Lb. 45c—2 Lbs. 85c—10 Lbs. \$3.25
Postpaid

Magnolia Millet

Quick growth of millet makes it very desirable for hay and pasturage—particularly in times of drouth. Plant from April to August. For seed, and to produce large heads, sow from 5 to 10 lbs. to acre, broadcast about 50 lbs. to the acre.

Magnolia Big Texas—Now recognized as the finest quality, becoming more popular each year. Extra large heads, grows rank, best variety for hay for which it should be cut when in full bloom. On good soil a yield of five tons per acre is not unusual. Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid.

Pearl or Cat Tail (Pencillaria)—Especially recommended for continuous cutting forage plant. Grows very tall but if cut when 3 to 4 feet high, will stool rapidly and can be cut three or four times in one season. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre in drills 3 feet apart or sow broadcast 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Do not sow before May. Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—Postpaid.

Hog or Manitoba—This variety produces an extra large head and grain; high in feeding value for stock or poultry. You should find a very ready market at all times for this variety. We have to bring in the major part of it from the north. Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid.



Big Texas Millet will provide a very early hay crop splendid early pasture. A yield of five tons per acre is not unusual.

See Special List for Quantity Prices





Bearing in mind the urgent need for more, and yet more, abundant harvests of food and feed, this catalog has been compiled to give the fullest possible information on planting and cultivation of the seeds offered. Use of seed disinfectants and inoculants, where recommended, will increase yields. We also advise soil tests and use of needed fertilizers. The best seeds in the world will not produce when planted in soil lacking plant foods. Plant good seeds in good soil; cultivate properly; produce abundant crops of food and feed for victory.

Austrian Winter Field Peas

Inoculating With Nitragin "C" Will Increase Your Yield

Austrian Winter Peas resemble the English in seed size, and the Canada pea in character of vine. Cannot be excelled as a winter cover crop, thriving after being subjected to zero temperature. Grow from 4 to 5 feet tall on fertile soil and make excellent hay in addition to furnishing grazing for livestock. Plant from September to November, also in the spring.

Especially recommended to the fruit farmers for a green manure crop to be planted between the trees in the fall and plowed under in the spring. Many of our customers report them as delicious food for their tables. This is a leguminous crop which vastly increases the fertility of the soil. If planted following a cultivated crop it is not necessary to plow the ground, using a harrow before and after sowing followed by roller on loose soil. Plant 30 to 35 pounds to the acre when planted

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape is one of the most valuable of all crops. It makes a most delicious green food for humans when cooked like other greens. In addition it is a source of green feed for all livestock, including hogs and chickens. It is surprising how much grazing an acre of this plant will furnish. Plants grow to a height of from one to four feet, depending on conditions of soil and climate. Leaves grow very

Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 70c—10 Lbs. \$2.80—Postpaid.

DESTROY THE COW PEA WEEVIL

California Black-Eye and other Peas are weevil free—because not later than March 1st each year every farm is cleared of all untreated cow peas, cow pea hay and refuse, thus breaking the cycle of the cow pea weevil. Texas farmers lose heavily each year as a result of cow pea weevils. Use this simple precaution and get your neighbors to do so. **Feed out your hay—treat any peas on hand—burn all refuse—by March 1.**

alone. We recommend planting 20 to 25 pounds to the acre with a bushel of Rye, Barley or Wheat to hold vines off the ground.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.70—Postpaid.

rank and succulent and are sweet and tender. Fall seeding is best, but early spring sowing is successful. The crop is not injured in ordinary winters in the South. It is ready for grazing in from 8 to 10 weeks. An acre of good rape will pasture 20 hogs two months. Sow in drills, 5 to 8 pounds per acre.

COW PEAS

Plant for Table Use • Stock Feed • Soil Improvement

Inoculate With Nitragin "E" to Increase Yield

Cow peas are the greatest soil improving and general hay crop, thrive on practically every kind of soil, and are the cheapest and surest means of improving soil. In food value, they are nearly the equal of alfalfa—fine

for work stock, meat and dairy cattle. Can be planted from March to August, broadcast or in rows, 3 to 4 feet apart, 60 to 90 pounds per acre, when sown broadcast, or 20 pounds for seeding in rows.

Table and Field Varieties

Brown-Eye Crowder—Sometimes called sugar crowders—although the pure white is the real sugar crowder. Bears much larger quantities than the white crowder and very desirable.

¼ Lb. 10c—Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 60c—Postpaid

Cream—Extensively used for table. Prolific bearer and used green or dry; also good soil builder. Produces peas in pods that are very tender and of good flavor when young.

¼ Lb. 10c—Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 60c—Postpaid

Black Eye—The most prolific and widely used of any of the varieties.

¼ Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Hereford (Pole-Cat Pea)—Also known as "Calico Pea". A type similar to the crowder pea—very fine for table use. Speckled red and white in color. One of the most drouth resistant types. Particularly well adapted to West Texas.

¼ Lb. 10c—Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 60c—Postpaid

Brown Crowder—A fine flavored table pea and one of the earliest to mature. Grows upright and very prolific.

¼ Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Purple Hull Peas—An old favorite. Especially fine for canning. Peas are large, cream colored, with a purple and brown eye. Hulls are purple and somewhat tough.

¼ Lb. 10c—Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—Postpaid

Field Varieties

Brabham—An early wilt-proof, disease-resistant variety. Very similar to Whippoorwill except much smaller seed, requiring less for planting a given acreage. When planted early, two cuttings of hay can be had.

Chinese Red—A very prolific, splendid hay pea. This pea is offering much greater yields than many other varieties.

Clay—Medium sized pea of running habit. Exceptionally good as a soil builder. Vines long and leafy. Matures a little late.

Speckled Whippoorwill—The most popular and widely grown early variety. Grows upright, easily gathered. Brown speckled pea.

Mixed Peas—A mixture of the principal varieties. Very popular for hay and cover crops.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid



Dwarf Essex Rape

See Special Price List For Quantity Prices



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ORDERING INFORMATION

Remittances: Should be made in the form of Post Office or Express Money Orders, Cashier's or Certified checks. Money or postage stamps are sent at your risk, and should be sent by registered mail. We cannot assume responsibility, if money or postage stamps are lost.

C. O. D. A deposit of 25% of the amount of the order, before we make shipments, is required on all shipments requested to be sent C. O. D. This amount is

returned to you if the order is not accepted. No plants or perishable goods shipped C. O. D. Full remittance must accompany such orders.

Transportation Charges: On all items not specifically marked "Postpaid" or "Prepaid," postage or transportation charges to be paid by you. If wanted by mail, add postage to your remittance, otherwise shipment is made by express or freight, whichever costs least. On small orders, where postage is not included, some item

on the order will not be shipped to cover cost of postage on items shipped.

No responsible seedsman gives any warranty. Crops are dependent on many things besides good seeds. We have no control as to how you plant, fertilize, cultivate, and other important things governing the success of a crop. Therefore, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

EASY WAY TO FIGURE POSTAGE

Do not send stamps, but just add the amount for postage to the cost of the merchandise and include it in your remittance. We will return any money left over, if you send too much.

If the total weight of the goods you are ordering is a fraction over a pound, it adds a

pound to the rate. Packages up to 8 ounces in weight are carried at the rate of 1½ cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. For rates on packages over 8 ounces, see table below.

Within zones 1, 2 and 3, packages up to

PARCEL POST RATES

For weights up to 8 oz. 1½¢ for each 2 oz. regardless of distance.	ZONES 1 and 2 (Not over 150 miles from us.)	ZONE 3 (151 to 300 miles from us.)	ZONE 4 (301 to 600 miles from us.)	ZONE 5 (601 to 1000 miles from us.)	ZONE 6 (1001 to 1400 miles from us.)	ZONE 7 (1401 to 1800 miles from us.)	ZONE 8 (1801 miles and over from us.)
For weights over 8 oz. up to 1 pound the postage is	8 Cents	9 Cents	10 Cents	11 Cents	12 Cents	14 Cents	15 Cents
For each additional pound or fraction of a pound add	1.1 Cents	2 Cents	4 Cents	6 Cents	7 Cents	9 Cents	11 Cents

EXAMPLE—Your shipment weighs 8 pounds 5 ounces. Figure postage on 9 pounds. In the first or second zone from us, your first

pound costs 8c and the 8 additional pounds cost 1.1c each, or a total of 17 cents. If you live in the third zone, send 9 cents for the

first pound and 2 cents each for the 8 additional pounds or 25 cents, etc.

All-America 1944 Selections

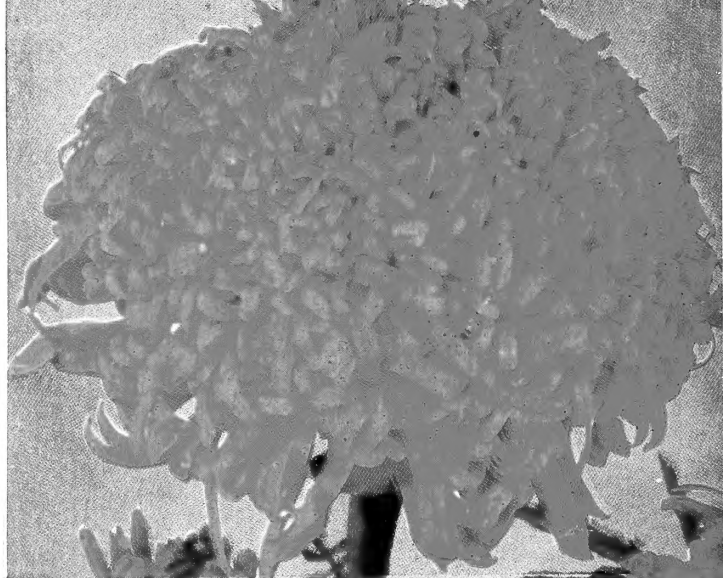
Two new varieties, tried in 10 test gardens in all sections of the U. S. A. and judged the best for 1944 introduction.

PETUNIA CHEERFUL—Bronze medal award. A lovely, clear light pink petunia especially useful for bedding. Bushes are compact and covered with blooms around 2½ inches in size. **Pkt. 25c.**

MARIGOLD MAMMOTH MUM—Honorable mention. This large, chrysanthemum flowered marigold produces flowers of a rich lemon-yellow color, four inches or more across. Plants are bushy, strong, erect and three feet or more high. Blooms freely for a long period of time. **Pkt. 25c.**



Petunia—Cheerful



Marigold Mammoth Mum

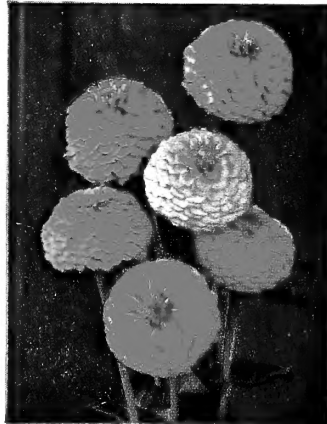
Other Selections

DAHLIA — UNWIN'S DWARF IDEAL BEDDING MIXED — Appealing and colorful, Splendid for cut flower use. Good for beds or borders. **Pkt. 15c.**

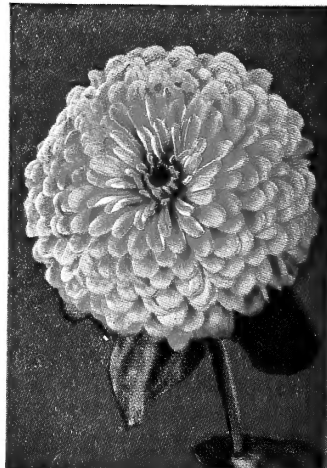
MARIGOLD — POT O' GOLD—(12 to 15 in.) —Early flowering, showy, fragrant marigold. Flower similar to Sunset Giant, 3½ to 4 inches in size, freely borne. **Pkt. 15c.**

MARIGOLD — SUNSET GIANT—(3 ft.) —Sweet scented, extremely large flowered type. Ideal for show purposes and garden decoration. **Pkt. 10c.**

Zinnia—Lilliput—(See Page 25)

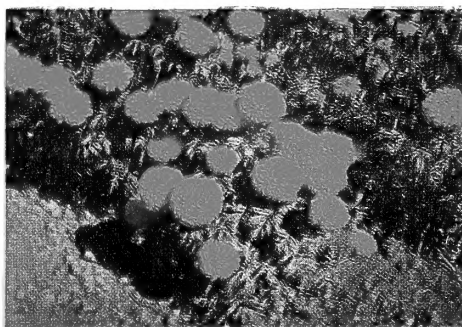


Zinnia—California Giant—(See Page 25)

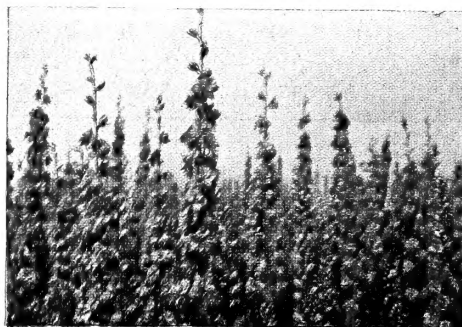


Dahlia—Unwin's Ideal

Marigold—Dwarf Gigantea Pot O' Gold



Delphinium—(See Page 22)



Marigold—Sunset Giant

